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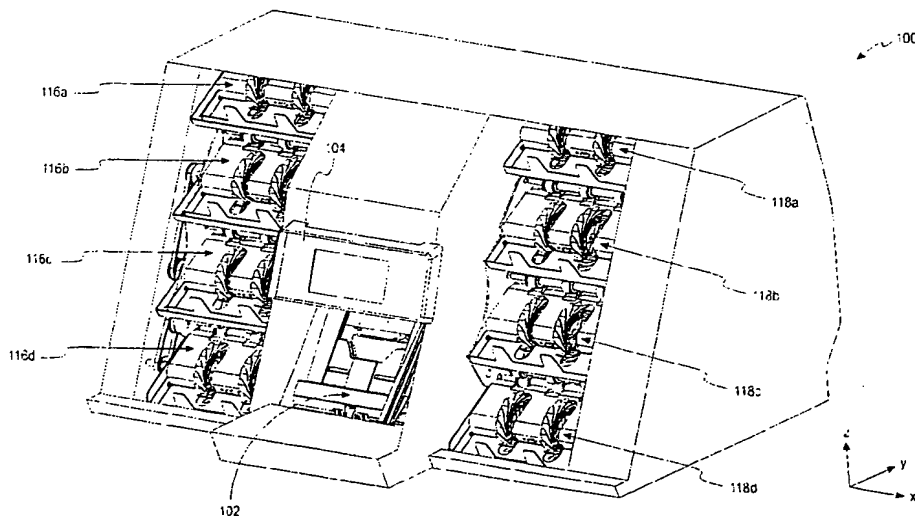
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: CURRENCY PROCESSING DEVICE, METHOD AND SYSTEM



(57) Abstract: According to one embodiment of the present invention, a currency processing device for receiving and evaluating a stack of currency bills is disclosed. The currency processing device comprises an input receptacle for receiving a stack of bills to be processed, a plurality of output receptacles for receiving bills after the bills have been processed, a transport mechanism for transporting the bills from the input receptacle to the output receptacles, and a discriminating unit for examining the bills. The output receptacles are arranged such that a center of at least one output receptacle is laterally offset from a center of the input receptacle. The discriminating unit includes a detector positioned between the input receptacle and the output receptacles and is adapted to determine the denomination of bills.



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CURRENCY PROCESSING DEVICE, METHOD AND SYSTEM**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to currency bill processing. Specifically, the present invention relates to an apparatus for currency bill denominating, authenticating, imaging and/or sorting.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A variety of techniques and apparatus have been used in automated or semi-automated currency handling systems. Many of these systems have been very large—too large for the operator to be close to the input receptacle, operating panel, and output receptacles while remaining in one position. Therefore, a need exists for a system that is more compact so that the operator can be in close proximity to the input receptacle, output receptacle, and operating panel while remaining in one position.

Previous attempts to solve this problem have focused on stacking output receptacles in one of two ways; vertically stacking output receptacles relative to the input receptacle, or horizontally stacking output receptacles relative to the input receptacle. The problem these machines faced is that after a few output receptacles are arranged in a vertical manner, the system is too tall for the operator to use while sitting down. The systems arranging the output receptacles horizontally became too wide to use while seated or standing in one position.

Additionally, the existing systems for sorting currency have been expensive. Accordingly, there is a need for a currency sorter which is more affordable.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In some embodiments, a compact multi-pocket sorter for receiving a stack of currency bills and rapidly evaluating all the bills in the stack is provided. The device has an input receptacle for receiving a stack of bills to be evaluated and a number of output receptacles for receiving the bills after the bills have been evaluated. A transport mechanism transports bills, one at a time, from the input receptacle along a transport path to one of the output receptacles. A discriminating unit evaluates the bills, determining certain information concerning the bills. In some embodiments, at least one output receptacle is located to the left of the input receptacle and at least one output

receptacle is located to the right of the input receptacle. Arranging the output receptacles on both the right and left of the input receptacle allows the output receptacles to be located in closer proximity to the input receptacle.

5 In some embodiments, a compact multi-pocket sorter for receiving a stack of currency bills and rapidly evaluating all the bills in the stack is provided. The device has an input receptacle for receiving a stack of bills to be evaluated and a number of output receptacles for receiving the bills after the bills have been evaluated. A transport mechanism transports bills, one at a time, from the input receptacle along a transport path to one of the output receptacles. A discriminating unit evaluates the bills,
10 determining certain information concerning the bills. In some embodiments, at least one output receptacle is located to the left or right side of the input receptacle. The transport mechanism is adapted to transport bills from the input receptacle to the output receptacle located to the left or right side of the input receptacle in a manner such that the leading edge of a bill is maintained throughout the transportation of the bill.

15 The present invention relates, in general, to document processing devices. In some embodiments, a currency processing device for receiving and evaluating a stack of currency bills is provided. The currency processing device comprises an input receptacle for receiving a stack of bills to be evaluated, a plurality of output receptacles for receiving bills after the bills have been evaluated laterally offset from said input
20 receptacle, an imager for capturing an image of each bill, the captured image being used for at least one of authenticating, counting, and determining the denomination of the bills, a first bill rotating mechanism for rotating the currency bills around an axis passing through the leading and trailing edges of the currency bills and orthogonal to the those edges, and a second bill rotating mechanism for rotating the currency bills around an axis
25 passing through the leading and trailing edges of the currency bills and orthogonal to those edges so that the leading edge of a currency bill is aligned with said output receptacles.

In some embodiments, a method of processing currency bills is provided. In some embodiments, the method comprises moving currency bills from a stack of bills
30 placed in an input receptacle to a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from said input receptacle, capturing an image of at least one surface of the currency bills, creating a control signal based on the captured image of the currency bills, rotating the bills 90° around an axis extending orthogonally through the leading and trailing edges of the bills,

and moving the rotated bills laterally toward one of said plurality of output receptacles based on the control signal.

The above summary describes some exemplary embodiments and is not intended to and does not describe all embodiments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1a is a perspective view of a multi-pocket currency sorter device having eight output receptacles according to one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 1b illustrates the sorter of FIG. 1a with some dimensional indications.

FIG. 1c is a generalized block diagram of a multi-pocket sorter.

FIG. 1d is a block diagram of a device having an imager.

FIG. 1e illustrates a configuration of a portion of a device having an imager according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 1f is a perspective view illustrating a multi-pocket currency sorter having an imager according to one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 1g is a block diagram of various components of a sorter according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2a illustrates an example of a bill which may be processed according to some embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 2b is a top view of an input receptacle and a laterally offset output receptacle according to one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of a transport mechanism according to one embodiment.

FIG. 4a is a perspective view of the currency bill flow sequence within the compact multi-pocket device of FIG. 1a according to one embodiment.

FIG. 4b is a perspective view of the currency bill flow sequence within the compact multi-pocket device of FIG. 1a illustrating an exemplary location of one or more sensors of a discriminating unit.

FIG. 5a illustrates one embodiment of a bill rotating mechanism.

FIG. 5b is a side view of one embodiment of horizontal transport mechanisms.

FIG. 5c is a frontal, downward looking perspective view of a portion of transport mechanism according to one embodiment.

FIG. 5d is a front view of a portion of one embodiment of a transport mechanism.

FIG. 5e is a top view of a portion of one embodiment of a transport mechanism.

FIG. 5f is a side view of a portion of one embodiment of a transport mechanism.

FIG. 6a is a top view of an input hopper showing a two-edge alignment of bills.

FIG. 6b is a top view of an input hopper showing a one-edge alignment of bills.

5 FIG. 7 is a perspective view of the currency sorter of FIG. 1a but with the covers removed and some internal components omitted.

FIG. 8a is a perspective view of a ten output pocket currency sorter according to one embodiment.

FIG. 8b is a front view of the sorter of FIG. 8a.

10 FIG. 8c is a side view of the sorter of FIG. 8a.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of an eight output pocket currency sorter according to one embodiment.

FIG. 10a is a front view of a six pocket sorter according to one embodiment.

FIG. 10b is a front view of a six pocket sorter according to one embodiment.

15 FIG. 11a is a front view of a ten pocket sorter according to one embodiment.

FIG. 11b is a front view of a ten pocket sorter according to one embodiment.

FIG. 12a is a perspective view of a nine pocket currency sorter according to one embodiment..

FIG. 12b is a front view of the sorter of FIG. 12a.

20 FIG. 12c is a right side view of the sorter of FIG. 12a.

FIG. 12d is a top view of the sorter of FIG. 12a.

FIG. 13a is a perspective view of a currency bill flow sequence within the sorter of FIG. 12 according to one embodiment.

25 FIG. 13b is a rear view of a currency bill flow sequence within the sorter of FIG. 12 according to one embodiment.

FIG. 13c is a side view of a currency bill flow sequence within the sorter of FIG. 12 according to one embodiment.

FIG. 13d is a perspective view of a currency bill flow sequence within the sorter of FIG. 12 through the optional bill facing mechanism according to one embodiment.

30 FIG. 14a is a perspective view of a currency evaluating unit adapted to be coupled to modular output receptacle units.

FIG. 14b is a perspective view of a modular output receptacle unit.

FIG. 15a is a perspective view of an operator sitting in front of one embodiment of a sorter according to the present invention.

FIGS. 15b is a front view of the sorter of FIG. 15a.

FIGS. 15c is a side view of the sorter of FIG. 15a.

FIG. 16 is a schematic drawing of one embodiment of a ten pocket sorter.

FIG. 17 is a schematic drawing of one embodiment of a thirteen pocket sorter.

FIG. 18 is a schematic representation of one embodiment of a networked sorting system.

FIG. 19 illustrates a process of redistributing currency among bank branches and a main vault according to one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 20a is a perspective view of the currency bill flow sequence of an embodiment through a sorter wherein the leading edge of a bill changes.

FIG. 20b is a perspective view of the currency bill flow sequence of an embodiment through a sorter wherein the leading edge of a bill changes illustrating an exemplary location of an imager.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS

FIG. 1a is a perspective view of one embodiment of a multi-pocket currency sorter or processing device 100. The device 100 has an input hopper or receptacle 102 adapted to receive a stack of currency bills to be processed. In some embodiments, the input hopper has a capacity of approximately 700 to approximately 800 currency bills. The device 100 also comprises a number of output receptacles or pockets which are laterally offset from the input hopper 102. As depicted in FIG. 1a, the shown embodiment comprises four output receptacles 116a-116d to the left of the input hopper 102 and four output receptacles 118a-118d to the right of the input hopper. The device may also comprise an operator or user interface 104 adapted to receive information from and/or provide information to an operator or user. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1a, the interface 104 is in the form of a touchscreen. A controller coupled to the control panel causes the device to operate in a number of modes in response to the operational instructions from the user received via the user interface 104.

The device also comprises a transport mechanism adapted to transport bills, one at a time, from the input hopper 102 to one or more of the output receptacles 116, 118 based on one or more criteria. The device comprises one or more sensors which can be

employed to count, denominate, authenticate, image, and/or otherwise discriminate, evaluate, analyze and/or image the bills. The results of the above process or processes may be used to determine to which output receptacle 116,118 a bill is to be directed. In general, the one or more sensors which are employed to count, denominate, authenticate, image, and/or otherwise discriminate, evaluate, analyze and/or image the bills in conjunction with one or more processors associated with these sensors may be referred to as a discriminating unit and the location or locations of the sensors along a transport path may be referred to an examination region or regions. In some embodiments, all these sensors may be located in close proximity so as to define a single examination or evaluation region while in other embodiments the sensors may be located in different regions along the transport path so that several examination regions exist.

For example, the device 100 may be adapted to determine the denomination of the bills placed into the input hopper and then sort the bills into the various output receptacles based on their denomination, *e.g.*, \$1 bills may be routed to pocket 116a, \$2 bills to pocket 116b, \$5 bills to pocket 116c, \$10 bills to pocket 116d, \$20 bills to pocket 118a, \$50 bills to pocket 118b, and \$100 bills to pocket 118c. In some embodiments, pocket 118d may be used as a reject pocket and used to receive bills or documents which cannot be denominated as having one of the above seven U.S. denominations, bills suspected to be counterfeit (suspect bills), and/or bills or documents meeting or failing to meet some other criterion.

According to some embodiments currency bills are placed in the input receptacle 102 with their wide edges generally parallel to the front of the machine, that is parallel to the X-axis as indicated in FIG. 1a. The currency bills are fed from the input receptacle, one by one, inward wide-edge leading into the device 100.

FIG. 1b illustrates the sorter 100 of FIG. 1a with some dimensional indications. According to one embodiment of the multi-pocket sorter 100 is compact having a height (H_1) of about 27 inches (about 68.6 cm), width (W_1) of about 44 inches (about 111.8 cm), and a depth (D_1) of about 25.5 inches (about 64.8 cm) and weighs approximately 250 lbs. (about 113.4 kg). A central section 120 has a width (W_{1M}) of about 14 inches (35.6 cm). A left section 126 has a width (W_{1L}) of about 15 inches (about 38.1 cm). A right section 128 has a width (W_{1R}) of about 15 inches (about 38.1 cm). Thus according to some embodiments an eight output receptacle sorter is provided which has a footprint

(width x depth) of less than about 1122 in² (about 7.8 ft²) (about 7250 cm²) and a volume of less than about 30,300 in³ (about 17.5 ft³) (about ½ m³).

FIG. 1c is a generalized block diagram of a device 100a such as device 100. Bills are transported from an input receptacle 102a past one or more sensor of a discriminating unit 106 and to one of a plurality of output receptacles 117. The device 100a may have any of a variety configurations. In general, the device 100a may be configured as described in connection with FIGS. 1-17 and 20. Along these lines, the device 100a may be the device of any of FIGS. 1a, 1b, 1f, 8a - 12d, 14a-15c, and 20.

FIG. 2a illustrates an example of a bill 200 that may be processed according to some embodiments of the present invention. The bill is rectangular and has four edges, two wide edges 200a and 200c and two narrow edges 200b and 200d. In the example illustrated in FIG. 2a, the bill 200 is transported in direction A. In such embodiment, the bill is transported such that one of the wide edges, namely 200a, is the leading edge. According to some embodiments, as described in more detail below, the device transports a bill from the input hopper to one of the laterally offset output receptacles while maintaining the same edge of the bill as leading throughout the transportation process.

Turning to FIG. 2b, an input hopper 202 and a laterally offset output receptacle 208 of a currency processing device 100 (FIG. 1a) are illustrated. The lower-most dashed line in FIG. 2b represents a front edge 250 of the currency processing device 100. According to one embodiment of the present invention, the input hopper 202 functionally depicts the input hopper 102 and the laterally offset output receptacle 208 functionally depicts one of the output receptacles 116a-d and 118a-d of FIGS. 1a,b.

A bill 200 is shown as having been placed in the input hopper 202. The input hopper 202 is generally rectangular in shape having a wide rear side 202a that is parallel to a wide front side 202c and a narrow right side 202b that is parallel to a narrow left side 202d. The front side 202c is the side from which bills are inserted into the input hopper 202 by an operator (*i.e.*, the front side 202c is closest to the operator inserting bills into the input hopper 202). The bill 200 also has a rectangular shape having two wide sides 200a and 200c and two narrow sides 200b and 200d. Similar to the input hopper 202, the output receptacle 208 is generally rectangular in shape having a wide rear side 208a that is parallel to a wide front side 208c and a narrow right side 208b that is parallel to a narrow left side 208b.

Bills are fed from the rear side 202a of the input hopper 202 in the direction indicated by arrow A_2 such that the leading edge 200a of the bill(s) 200 is the wide edge 200a of the bill. The bills 200 are transported from the input hopper 200 and delivered to the output receptacle 208 by a transport mechanism, which is described in detail below in connection with FIGS. 4-5f according to one embodiment of the present invention. In the embodiment illustrated, bills are fed into the output receptacle 208 from the rear side 208a of the output receptacle 208 as indicated by arrow B_2 . In some embodiments, the front side 202c of the input hopper 202 is parallel to the front side 250 of the currency processing device 100. In some embodiments, the front side 208c of the output receptacle 208 (the side from which bills are removed by an operator) is parallel to the front side 250 of the currency processing device 100. In the illustrated embodiment, both the front side 202c of the input hopper 202 and the front side 208c of the output receptacle 208 are parallel to the front side 250 of the currency processing device 100—similar to the arrangement depicted in FIGS. 1a and 1b.

The output receptacle 208 has been described as being “laterally offset.” The term “laterally offset” describes the physical location of an output receptacle 208 relative to the input hopper 202 using the initial direction of bill travel (A_2 in FIG. 2b) as a frame of reference according to one embodiment of the present invention. In FIG. 2b, the output receptacle 208 is laterally offset from the side wall 202a of the input hopper 202 because the output receptacle 208 is disposed to the right of the side wall 202b of the input hopper 208 as defined by the direction A_2 from which bills are removed or fed from the input hopper. As illustrated in FIG. 2b, given that bills are fed from the input hopper 202 through the rear side 202a in direction A_2 , the left side of the input hopper 202d defines a plane L_1 and the right side of input hopper 202b defines a right plane R_1 . The area between planes L_1 and R_1 defines the lateral position of the input hopper. An output receptacle 208 that is not disposed between planes L_1 and R_1 is laterally offset from the input hopper 202—laterally offset to the right in FIG. 2b. Accordingly, output receptacle 208 is laterally offset from input hopper 202 because it does not lie within the space defined by planes L_1 and R_1 according to one embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated, output receptacle 208 is positioned entirely to the right of the right plane R_1 .

While FIG. 2b shows that the centers C_1 and C_O of the input hopper 200 and output receptacle 208, respectively, are substantially linearly aligned along a line normal

to the center-plane CP_1 of the input hopper 208, such linear alignment is not required for the output receptacle 208 to be laterally offset with respect to the input receptacle. (The center-plane CP_1 defines a vertical plane that passes through the center of the input hopper 202 and is parallel to the direction of bill travel A_2 out of the input hopper 202.) Thus, if FIG. 2b were modified to shift the output receptacle 208 toward the top of the page, the output receptacle 208 remains laterally offset from the input hopper 202 in this modified FIG. 2b. Turning briefly to FIG. 1a as an example, the centers of each of the output receptacles 116a-b and 118a-d are laterally offset to the left (output receptacle 116a-d) or to the right (output receptacle 118a-d) of the input hopper 102 relative to the direction of the initial bill transport out of the input hopper 102.

In other embodiments of the present invention, the center C_O of the output receptacle 208 may be laterally offset to the right or to the left of the center C_I of the input hopper 202. In FIG. 2b, the center C_O of the output receptacle 208 is laterally offset from the center C_I of the input hopper 202 in a direction normal to the direction of bill travel A_2 out of the input hopper 202. However, according to some embodiments of the present invention, the centers C_I , C_O may be laterally offset but the left side 208d or the right side 208b of the output receptacle may fall within the area between planes L_1 and R_1 of the input receptacle 208. In such embodiments, the center C_O of the output receptacle 208 would be laterally offset from the center C_I of the input receptacle, but the output receptacle 208 would not be laterally offset from a side 202b,d of the input hopper 208 because a portion of the output receptacle 208 (*e.g.*, the left edge 208d or the right edge 208b) lies in the area between planes L_1 and R_1 of the input hopper 202.

FIG. 3 illustrates a portion of a transport mechanism 300 that may be employed, for example, in connection with device 100 of FIG. 1a. In this embodiment, there is a central-vertical-currency-bill-rotating mechanism 310 which receives currency bills from the centrally-located-input-receptacle section 102. Bills from the input hopper enter the portion of the transport mechanism illustrated in FIG. 3 at the top 310a of central-rotating mechanism 310 and are transported downward to the bottom 310b of the central-rotating mechanism. As will be discussed in connection with FIG. 5a, the bills are rotated during this downward movement through central-rotating mechanism 310. From the bottom 310b of central rotating mechanism 310, the bills are then transported either to the left along a left-horizontal-transporting mechanism 320 or right along a right-horizontal-transporting mechanism 330.

Bills exiting the left end of the left-horizontal-transport mechanism 320 enter a left-vertical-currency-bill-rotating mechanism 340 at the bottom 340b and then are transported upward toward the top 340a of the vertical-rotating mechanism 340. The bills are rotated during this upward movement through the left-rotating mechanism 340.

5 In a similar fashion, bills exiting the right end of the right-horizontal-transport mechanism 330 enter a right-vertical-currency-bill-rotating mechanism 350 at the bottom 350b and then are transported upward toward the top 350a of the vertical-rotating mechanism 340. The bills are rotated during this upward movement through the left-rotating mechanism 340.

10 The left-horizontal-transport mechanism 320 and the left-vertical-currency-bill-rotating mechanism 340 make up a left section 360L of the transport mechanism 300. The right-horizontal-transport bed 330 and the right-vertical-currency-bill-rotating mechanism 350 make up right section 360R of the transport mechanism 300.

15 Turning now to FIG. 4a, a perspective view of the currency bill flow sequence within the compact-multi-pocket device 100 of FIG. 1a is depicted without the complication of the transport mechanism 300 according to one embodiment of the present invention. Depicted in FIG. 4a is the flow of currency bills in three planes without changing the wide-leading-edge orientation or the transport speed of the currency bill. The currency bills are fed, one by one, from a stack of currency bills 400 residing in the input hopper 102 at location I with the wide leading edge 200a parallel to the X-axis as shown in FIG 4a. As placed in the input receptacle, the leading edge 200a is parallel to the X-axis. The bills 400 are depicted as having the back right (as viewed in FIG. 4a) corners removed so that the movement of the bills from location I to location VI or IX can be more easily tracked.

25 A currency bill then moves from location I to location II along the upward path indicated by locations 402a-402d. The movement of the center of a bill moving from location 402a to 402b to 402c and to 402d can be specified with its changes along the Z-axis (vertical as viewed in FIG. 4a) and the Y-axis (depth or front-to-back as viewed in FIG. 4a). During this portion of the transport, the location of the center of the bill 400 does not change in the X-axis (left-right as viewed in FIG. 4a). Due to the direction of motion of the center of a bill 400 between locations I and II, the direction of the bill movement of the center of the bill 400 can be altered by diverting the leading edge 200a of the bill about a line parallel to the X-axis. Such diversion of the leading edge 200a

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about a line parallel to the X-axis can change the direction of motion of the bill as defined by the Y-axis and the Z-axis (front/back and up/down) but does not change the direction of the bill with respect to the X-axis (left/right). Throughout the movement of the bill from location I to location II the leading edge 200a of a bill remains parallel to the X-axis.

According to some embodiments, the evaluation region or regions are located between locations I and II. For example, FIG. 4b illustrates an exemplary location of one or more sensors of a discriminating unit 106. In other embodiments, some or all of the sensors of the discriminating unit are located in different areas along the transport path.

The leading edge 200a of a bill moves upward and backward (*i.e.*, into the page) from location I to location II until it is turned in a downward direction at location II disposed at the top 310a of the vertical-rotating mechanism 310. A currency bill is then fed downward from location II to location III. As a currency bill is fed downward, it is rotated about a line parallel to the Z-axis while following the path indicated by locations 402f-402h as shown. That is, the leading edge 200a is rotated from being parallel to the X-axis to not being parallel to the X-axis. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 4a, the leading edge 200a is rotated about 90° from being parallel to the X-axis to being parallel to the Y-axis. By rotating the leading edge 200a from being along a line parallel to the X-axis to a line which is not parallel to the X-axis, the direction of the movement of the center of the bill 400 may now be altered in the X-axis by diverting the leading edge of the bill about a line parallel to the leading edge of the bill.

When a currency bill reaches the lower limit of travel, indicated by location III, the rotation is complete and the leading edge 200a of the bill is now parallel to the Y-axis. The currency bill may be diverted in the X-direction either to the left toward location 404 or to the right toward location 407 by diverting the leading edge 200a of the bill about a line parallel to the Y-axis.

According to some embodiments, a bill diverted to the left travels horizontally from location III toward location IV. The movement of the center of a bill 400 moving between locations III and IV can be specified with its change along the X-axis (there being no changes in the Z-axis in this example given that the transport direction is horizontal—see *e.g.*, the embodiment of FIG. 5b). During this portion of the bill transport, the location of the center of the bill 400 does not change in the Y-axis (front to

back). Due to the direction of motion of the center of a bill between locations III and IV and the leading edge 200a being parallel to the Y-axis, the direction of the bill movement of the center of the bill can be altered by diverting the leading edge 200a of the bill about a line parallel to the Y-axis. Such diversion of the leading edge 200a about a line parallel to the Y-axis can change the direction of motion of the bill as defined by the X and Z axes (left/right and up/down), but does not change the direction of the bill with respect to the Y-axis (front/back). Throughout the movement of the bill from location III to location IV the leading edge 200a of the bill remains parallel to the Y-axis. According to other embodiments, such as seen in FIGs. 3 and 5c, the transport path between locations II and III and/or locations III and VII is not completely flat but contains some vertical component.

At the end of the horizontal path, the currency bill is diverted upwards at location IV to vertical path 410. During the upward feed (between locations IV and V) a currency bill is rotated as shown at 406a and 406b until the wide leading edge 200a of the currency bill is again parallel to the X-axis. More specifically, as a currency bill is fed upward, it is rotated about a line parallel to the Z-axis while following path 410. That is, the leading edge 200a is rotated from being parallel to the Y-axis to not being parallel to the Y-axis. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 4a, the leading edge 200a is rotated 90 degrees from being parallel to the Y-axis to being parallel to the X-axis. By rotating the leading edge 200a from being along a line parallel to the Y-axis to a line which is not parallel to the Y-axis, the direction of the movement of the center of the bill may now be altered in the Y-axis by diverting the leading edge of the bill about a line parallel to the leading edge of the bill.

At the top of the upward travel, indicated by location V, the leading edge 200a of a currency bill is diverted about a line parallel to the X-axis. As illustrated in FIG. 4a, the direction of motion is altered from an upward direction to a direction downward and forward as shown at 406c and 406d. The bill is directed to one of the left side output receptacles 116a-116d (FIG. 1) as indicated by locations 416a-416d, respectively.

Returning to location III and with respect to a bill diverted to the right toward location 407, the transportation is similar to that described above with respect to a bill diverted to the left at location III. According to some embodiments, a bill diverted to the right travels horizontally from location III toward location VII. The movement of the center of a bill moving between locations III and IV can be specified with its change

along the X-axis (their being no changes in the Z-axis in this example given that the transport direction is horizontal). During this portion of the transport mechanism, the location of the center of the bill does not change with respect to the Y-axis (front to back). Due to the direction of motion of the center of a bill between locations III and VII and the leading edge 200a being parallel to the Y-axis, the direction of the bill movement of the center of the bill can be altered by diverting the leading edge 200a of the bill about a line parallel to the Y-axis. Such diversion of the leading edge 200a about a line parallel to the Y-axis can change the direction of motion of the bill as defined by the X and Z axes (left/right and up/down), but does not change the direction of the bill with respect to the Y-axis (front/back). Throughout the movement of the bill from location III to location VII, the leading edge 200a of the bill remains parallel to the Y-axis.

At the end of the horizontal path, the currency bill 400 is diverted upwards at location VII to vertical path 412. During the upward feed (between locations VII and VIII) a currency bill is rotated as shown at 408a and 408b until the wide leading edge 200a of the currency bill is again parallel to the X-axis as shown at location 406b. More specifically, as a currency bill is fed upward, it is rotated about a line parallel to the Z-axis while following path 412. That is, the leading edge 200a is rotated from being parallel to the Y-axis to not being parallel to the Y-axis. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 4a, the leading edge 200a is rotated 90° from being parallel to the Y-axis to being parallel to the X-axis. By rotating the leading edge 200a from being along a line parallel to the Y-axis to a line which is not parallel to the Y-axis, the direction of the movement of the center of the bill 400 may now be altered in the Y-axis by diverting the leading edge 200a of the bill about a line parallel to the leading edge of the bill 400.

At the upper-most point of the right side, indicated by location VIII, the leading edge 200a of a currency bill is diverted about a line parallel to the X-axis. As illustrated in FIG. 4a, the direction of motion is altered from an upward direction to a downward and forward direction (out of the page) as shown at 408c and 408d. The bill is directed to one of the right side output receptacles 118a–118d (FIG. 1) as indicated by locations 418a–418d, respectively.

As is apparent from the above discussion and FIG. 4a, the above procedure permits a bill to be moved laterally with respect to its feed direction without changing the leading edge of the bill. For example, a bill can be moved from location 402e (location II) to the laterally offset location 408c (location VIII) without changing the leading edge

from edge 200a. Furthermore, the above procedure permits a bill 400 to be moved to a laterally offset position with respect to a feed direction while maintaining the transport speed of the bill constant. For example, a bill 400 can be moved from traveling along a direction from I and II to travelling along a laterally offset direction such as VIII-IX without having to stop the transportation of the bill 400, for example, at location II and moving it sideways to location VIII (making edge 200b the leading edge). Thus according to some embodiments bills can be fed from an input receptacle and stacked in a laterally offset output receptacle while maintaining the same feeding and stacking orientation of the bills, *i.e.*, wide edge leading.

One example of a bill rotating mechanism 510 that may be used as the bill rotating mechanism 312 of FIG. 3, will now be described with reference to FIG. 5a. As illustrated in FIG. 5a, the bill rotating mechanism 510 may be in the form of a two-belt currency bill rotating mechanism comprising a first belt 512 and a second belt 514. Each of the first and the second belts 512, 514 forms a continuous loop. The belts 512, 514 are disposed adjacent to each other such that the opposing surfaces of each belt 512, 514 form a currency bill transport path 516 therebetween. The bill rotating mechanism 510 has an inlet end 510a and an outlet end 510b. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 5a, the inlet end 510a is a top end and the outlet end 510b is a bottom end, although any orientation is possible.

Starting from the inlet end 510a of the mechanism 510, the first belt 512 is disposed about a first roller 522 and the second belt 514 is disposed about a second roller 526. The first roller 522 is disposed adjacent to the second roller 526. Each roller 522, 526 is connected to and rotates about a respective shaft 527. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 5a, shafts 527 and rollers 522, 526 are oriented parallel to the X-axis.

At the outlet end 510b of the rotating mechanism 510, a second end of the first belt 512 is disposed about a third roller 524 and a second end of the second belt 514 is disposed about a fourth roller 528. The third roller 524 is disposed adjacent to the fourth roller 528. Each roller 524, 528 is connected to and rotates about a respective shaft 529. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 5a, shafts 529 and rollers 524, 528 are oriented parallel to the Y-axis. Accordingly, the orientation of the outlet end 510b is rotated approximately 90° with respect to the inlet end 510a of the rotating mechanism. In some embodiments the degree of rotation may be between 0-90° such as, for example, 45°.

As described above, the second or bottom end of the first and the second belts 512, 514 are twisted approximately 90° with respect to a first or upper end of the first and the second belts 512, 514.

According to some embodiments, the adjacent surfaces of belts 512, 514 are in contact with each other where no bill is located therebetween. The complementary rotation of the belts 512, 514 (here the adjacent surfaces both moving in a downward direction as viewed in FIG. 5a) moves bills therebetween along the transport part 516 (here in a downward direction). In some embodiments, when a currency bill 200 is inserted between the inwardly rotating belts 512, 514 the currency bill is transported between the belts 512, 514 by contact friction. According to some embodiments, the belts 512, 514 form the only active mechanisms for driving bills along the transport path 516 from the inlet end 510a to the outlet end 510b of the bill rotating mechanism 510.

In the illustrated embodiment, a currency bill 200 is transported through the rotating mechanism 510 with the long or wide edge 200a of the currency bill 200 leading. The width of the bill 200 is greater than the width of the first and the second belts 512, 514 causing a significant portion of the currency bill 200 to overhang each edge of the belts 512, 514. Because of the high processing rate at which the currency bill handling devices described herein can operate (e.g., 800 to 1600 bills per minute), a significant angular velocity is imparted to a currency bill directed through the rotating mechanism 510b. For example, some embodiments of the currency handling devices described herein are operated at speeds in excess of 1200 currency bills per minute. The differences in air pressures acting on the front and the back surfaces areas of the currency bill 200 as the bill is twisted or rotated can cause the bill 200 to fold or be forced such that the bill is no longer being transported in a substantially flat manner. This situation can occur more readily when the currency bill stiffness is degraded due to wear resulting from heavy usage. Additionally, currency bills are often folded in a variety of manners which may cause a currency bill to be biased in a certain direction such that the currency bill will not lie flat under its own weight.

According to some embodiments, it is preferable for the currency bill 200 to be transported through the rotating mechanism 510 (and the currency handling device 100) in a substantially flat manner. If the bill 200 is not substantially flat when traveling, either into the bill rotating mechanism 510 at inlet end 510a or out of the rotating

mechanism 510 at outlet end 510b, there is a possibility that the bill may become skewed or jammed.

According to some embodiments, the currency bill rotating mechanism 510 also comprises two guides 532, 534 disposed along the transport path 516. In some embodiments the guides 532 and 534 may be made of a rigid material. The guides 532, 534 provide support to portions of the currency bill 200 that overhang the belts 512, 514. These guides 532, 534 aid in preventing a bill from folding during its transport through the rotating mechanism 510. These guides can also aid in maintaining a bill in a substantially flat manner during its transport through the rotating mechanism 510.

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 5a, the movement of the currency bill 200 is depicted in the downward direction through the rotating mechanism 510. In alternative embodiments or usage of a rotating mechanism 510 within the currency bill transport mechanism 300, the direction of currency bill movement may be in an upward direction (e.g., rotating mechanisms 340 and 350 of FIG. 3) or in any other direction.

Referring now to FIG. 5b, a side view of one embodiment of the horizontal left and right transport mechanisms 520, 530 is illustrated. Each horizontal transport mechanism comprises an upper belt unit 546 and a lower belt unit 556. A perspective view of alternative left and right transport mechanisms 320, 330 is shown in FIG. 5c. Each upper belt unit 546 comprises two shafts 544, 545 which are journaled in frames rigidly attached to an internal frame 601 (FIG. 5c). In FIG. 5c, the frames are only partially shown for clarity. According to some embodiments, there are three equally spaced continuous loop belts 580a-c which are looped around rollers 548a-d and 549a-d on the respective shafts 544 and 545. In some embodiments, such as shown in FIG. 5c, there are four equally spaced continuous loop belts 580a-d which are looped around rollers 548a-d and 549a-d on the respective shafts 544 and 545. Each lower belt unit 556 comprises a journaled shaft 552 which has equally spaced grooves to accept three continuous belts 590a-c (or four belts 590a-d). Each lower belt unit 556 also comprises rollers 551a-c and 555a-c (or 551a-d and 555a-d) disposed on journaled shafts 550 and 554, respectively. The continuous belts 590 are looped around the rollers 551 and 555 and in the grooves of the shaft 552.

The upper belt unit 546 and the lower belt unit 556 are disposed so that the opposing surfaces of each belt 580a-c (or 580a-d) of the upper unit 546 and 590a-c (or 590a-d) of the lower unit 556 come in contact with each other and form a currency bill

transport path 558 therebetween. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 5b, the currency bills are transported horizontally between the belt assemblies 546 and 556 with their wide edges leading. The flow of the currency bills in the left-horizontal-transport mechanism 520 is from right to left as indicated by the arrow A1 and the flow of the currency bills in the right-horizontal-transport-mechanism 530 is from left to right also as indicated by arrow A2.

Although FIG. 5b depicts a space between the upper 546 and lower 556 units of the horizontal transport mechanisms 520 and 530 for clarity. According to some embodiments, the respective belts 580 and 590 are in frictional contact with each other. The frictional coupling between the belts 580 and 590 of the upper and lower units 546, 556 of the horizontal transport mechanism 520 and 530 (forming transport paths 558) and between the belts 512 and 514 of the rotating mechanisms (forming the transport path 516) of FIG. 5a transfer mechanical energy to currency bills being transported and according to some embodiments may also mechanically transfer drive energy through the apparatus.

Although FIGS. 5a-5f depict the transport mechanism comprising a system of belts, the transports systems can be comprised of a system of plates and rollers or vacuum belts or other types of transport systems. For example, the bills may be transported between two plates wherein driven rollers extend through apertures in one of the plates (e.g., a lower plate) and passive rollers extend through apertures in the other plate (e.g., an upper plate) that are in counter-rotating contact to drive a bill along a transport path defined by the two plates.

Referring now to FIGS. 5c-5f, one embodiment of the transport mechanism 300 for transporting bills from the input receptacle (FIG. 1a) to an output receptacle 116a-d and 118a-d is illustrated and will be described. FIG. 5c is a frontal, downward looking perspective view of a portion of transport mechanism 300. FIG. 5d is a front view, FIG. 5e is a top view, and FIG. 5f is a side view of a portion of one embodiment of transport mechanism 300. Currency bills enter the portion of the transport mechanism 300 at the top of the middle rotating mechanism 310 as depicted above in FIG. 3. The leading edge of the currency bills, oriented parallel to the *X-axis*, are then fed downward by the rotating mechanism 310 where at the bottom, the leading edge of the currency bills are oriented parallel to the *Y-axis*. As the currency bills exit the bottom of the rotating mechanism 310 they encounter a diverter device 561. In the embodiment depicted, the

diverter 561 includes a plurality of flanges mounted across the transport path between the rollers 549 of the left and right transport mechanisms 320 and 330 and aligned to the transport paths 558 of each transport mechanism 320 and 330. Note, the left and right transport mechanisms 320, 330 vary slightly from the embodiments of the horizontal transport mechanism 520, 530 of FIG. 5d in that the transport mechanisms 320, 330 comprise additional rollers 584 rotationally mounted on shaft 582. As a result of the positioning of roller 584, the transport paths 558 are no longer horizontal but contain some upward and downward direction. Referring to FIG. 5d, as a bill exits the rotating mechanism 310 and is directed to the right toward rotating mechanism 350, the bill first travels slightly upward and to the right until it reaches the location of roller 584 and then it travels slightly downward and to the right until it reaches roller 548.

There are sensors throughout the transport mechanism 300 which track the flow of the currency bills. In response to sorting criterion or criteria, a controller may generate a control signal causing the diverter 561 to divert a particular bill to either the left or right transport path. The control signal may be generated, at least on part, on data derived from one or more sensors which are employed to count, denominate, authenticate, determine fitness, image, and/or otherwise discriminate, evaluate, and/or analyze and/or image a particular bill. A currency bill diverted to the left transport mechanism 520 is depicted by bill 564 in FIG. 5b. The sensor tracking information is also used to direct a particular currency bill to the appropriate destination output receptacle pocket.

The currency bills are transported along the transport path 558 of the selected transport mechanism 320/520 or 330/530 as shown by, for example, bill 560 in FIG. 5b. The placement of the rollers 548 and 551 are such that the currency bill changes direction from a generally horizontal path to a vertical path where the lower rollers 524, 528 (FIG. 5a) of the respective rotating mechanisms 340, 350 make contact with the leading edge of the currency bill to transport the currency bill upwards as shown by bill 562 in FIG. 5b. The currency bills are then transported upwards and are re-oriented so that their leading edges 200a are parallel to the X-axis and then are directed downward toward output receptacles 116, 118 (FIG. 1).

According to some embodiments, the portion of the transport mechanism 300 depicted in FIG. 5c may be driven by a single motor 508, which imparts its energy through the frictional coupling of the belts and rollers of the mechanism. According to

such embodiments, the motor 508 and all of the components of the transport mechanism 300, including the vertical rotating mechanisms 310, 340, 350 and the left and right transport mechanisms 320,330, are in frictional contact through the belts and rollers. Thus, a substantially constant speed is maintained for the transport of the currency bills throughout the transport mechanism 300. Due to the high transport rate several currency bills may be located at spaced intervals throughout the transport mechanism 300.

The input path (the path from location I to location II shown in FIG. 4a) includes the input receptacle 102, which in the embodiment depicted in FIGS. 1a,b is located in the center of the multi-pocket currency device 100. According to some embodiments, the currency bills are stacked wide leading edge forward in the input receptacle 102. The bills are fed upwards at an angle to the top where they are diverted by a curved diverter plate at location II (FIG. 4a) so that the wide leading edge is directed between rollers of the rotating mechanism 310.

According to some embodiments, one or more sensors which can be employed to count, denominate, authenticate, determine fitness, image, and/or otherwise discriminate, evaluate, and/or analyze the bills may be disposed between locations I and II. Examples of a variety of such sensors (*e.g.*, magnetic sensors, thread sensors, ultraviolet/fluorescent sensors, image sensors, *etc.*) are described or referred to in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,687,963; 6,311,819; 6,278,795 B1; 6,256,407; 6,363,164; and 6,661,910; as well as in U.S. Pat. Application Serial Nos. 10/379,365, which was filed March 4, 2003 and entitled "Currency Processing System with Fitness Detection" and 10/684,027, which was filed October 10, 2003 and entitled "Multi-Wavelength Currency Authentication System and Method" —all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties. Fitness detection/evaluation may include the evaluation of a bill's limpness and/or the detection of the presence of soil, tape, holes, tears, missing corners, and/or graffiti.

Additionally or alternatively, the device may contain one or more imagers or image sensors adapted to retrieve the image of all or a portion or portions of one or both surfaces of passing currency bills. These image sensors may be co-located or remote from the other sensors described above. In other embodiments, the image sensors 108 may replace one or more of the various additional sensors.

Sensors which generate data which are used to count, denominate, authenticate, determine fitness and/or otherwise discriminate, evaluate, and/or analyze the bills,

whether they are image sensors or non-image sensors, will collectively be referred to as bill or document characteristic sensors. The discriminating unit comprises one or more characteristic sensors.

According to some embodiments, data from the image sensors may be stored internally and/or externally to the device 100 such that the image of all or a portion of currency bills and/or other documents which have been imaged by the device 100 may be reproduced. For example, in some embodiments, where a bill has been imaged, a detailed image of the bill may be reproduced, for example, on a computer monitor and/or printed. According to some embodiments the image is of such quality as to be human readable, *e.g.*, the image is similar in quality to that generated by a photocopier or facsimile machine.

FIG. 1d is a block diagram of a device 100b such as device 100 or 100a having an imager 106a. Bills are transported from an input receptacle 102 past the imager 106a and to one of a plurality of output receptacles 117. The device 100a may have any of a variety configurations. For example, FIG. 1e illustrates a configuration of a device 100b having an imager 106a according to an embodiment of the present invention. In general, the device 100b may be configured as described in connection with FIGS. 1-17 and 20. Along these lines, the device 100b may be the device of any of FIGS. 1a, 1b, 1f, 8a - 12d, 14a-15c, and 20.

The imager 106a may include one or more image sensors as discussed above. For example, the imager 106a may include one or more image sensors for recording images of the currency bills as they are passed through the transport mechanism. According to some embodiments, the imager 106a captures, via an imaging camera and/or scanner, an electronic image of all or part of one or both sides of a passing currency bill. The imager 106a may provide either raw image data or an image file to a controller or processor. Processing of the raw image data may be performed by the controller or at another location.

The electronic image may be analyzed by software for an indicia, such as a serial number, watermark, *etc.*, to determine the validity, denomination, *etc.* of the currency bill. Once the validity, denomination, *etc.* is determined from the image, a control signal may be sent to various portions of the device 100, such as diverters, for routing the currency bill to the appropriate output receptacle. After processing, the electronic image may be stored on one or more storage media, such as hard drives, CD-ROMs, or DVDs,

for example all of which may be co-located with the device 100, remote from the device 100, or pluggable/portable. Moreover, the image of a currency bill or other document may also be electronically indexed or cross-referenced, simplifying future image retrieval and archiving.

Once the image is captured, data may be extracted from the image and appended to the image file to aid in retrieval or searching of image files as noted above. In other embodiments, data such as transaction data, location data, time stamp data, employee ID data, currency bill serial numbers, *etc.* may be appended to the image file for indexing and searching purposes. In addition, the extracted data or additional data may be maintained separate from the image file and used by other portions of systems utilized in conjunction with the document processing device 100.

According to some embodiments, data derived from the imager 106a is used to denominate, authenticate, and/or otherwise discriminate, evaluate, and/or analyze the bills. Alternatively, according to some embodiments, data derived from the imager 106a is used, in conjunction with data derived from other sensors, to denominate, authenticate, and/or otherwise discriminate, evaluate, and/or analyze the bills. In some embodiments, the imager 106a is used to simply obtain images of passing documents, *e.g.*, for storage and/or subsequent retrieval purposes, while other sensors obtain the data used to denominate, authenticate, and/or otherwise discriminate, evaluate, and/or analyze the bills. In some embodiments, the imager 106a is used to both obtain images of passing documents, *e.g.*, for storage and/or subsequent retrieval purposes, and also to denominate, authenticate, and/or otherwise discriminate, evaluate, and/or analyze the bills, alone or in conjunction with data derived from other sensors.

FIG. 1e illustrates a detailed view of an imager 106a in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention. As noted above, the imager 106a may include one or more sensors 108 for capturing images of the currency bill. In the depicted embodiment, the imager 106a includes an upper image sensor 108a for capturing an image of all or part of the upper side of a currency bill and a lower image sensor 108b for capturing an image of all or part of the lower side of a currency bill. Additional or fewer image sensors 108 may be incorporated as desired. The image sensors 108 may be optical scanheads that may, for example, line or contact image scan an optical characteristic of the currency bill to identify the denomination. Associated with each image sensor 108 is an imaging sensor printed circuit board (PCB) 110. In the depicted

embodiment an upper imaging sensor PCB 110a is associated with the upper image sensor 108a and a lower imaging sensor PCB 110b is associated with the lower image sensor 108b, although other arrangements are possible.

FIG. 1f is a perspective view illustrating of a multi-pocket currency sorter 100b having an imager 106a according to one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 1g illustrates a block diagram of various components of the device 100a. The imager 106a, as noted above, may include one or more upper and/or lower image sensors 108. In addition, the imager 106a may include various additional sensors 112 that may also be located along an upper, lower, or both sides of the transport path between locations I and II as noted in more detail with reference to FIG. 4. The image sensors 108 and optional additional sensors 112 transmit information (*e.g.*, a captured image, fitness data, denomination data, *etc.*) to a controller 113. The controller 113 may communicate the received data or images to the user interface 104, an optional printer 114, and/or a storage medium 115. The storage medium 115 may also store information allowing the controller 113 to evaluate the captured image. For example, the controller 113 may receive the captured image, retrieve data from the storage medium 115, and evaluate the denomination, fitness, *etc.* of the bill. The controller 113 may also direct the diverters (not shown) to pass the currency bill to a particular output receptacle based on the captured image and/or other data. The controller 113 may direct various portions of the device 100 based on control signals received from any one or more of the image sensors 108 and the additional sensors 112.

According to some embodiments, the currency bills inserted into an input hopper only need to be aligned along the wide edge of the currency bill for the compact multi-pocket device 100 to function correctly. According to other embodiments, the input hopper has adjustable side walls that remain centered with the center of the input hopper as the walls are adjusted so that bills placed therein are aligned with the center of the input hopper. In such an embodiment, each bill within a stack of bills placed in the input hopper does not need to be precisely aligned with the center of the input hopper. The transport mechanism will tolerate—be able to handle—some left/right shifting of the bills. Likewise, in some embodiments wherein bills are aligned with a left or right wall of the input hopper, precise alignment is not necessary as the transport mechanism will tolerate some shifting of the bills.

In some sorters, an operator is required to align two edges of bills placed into an input hopper 602 along two edges of the bills such as edges 200a and 200b shown in FIG. 6a. Referring to FIG. 6a, in some devices, in order to get the required two-edge alignment of bills, the operator may need to tap or push the stack of bills against a back 602a and a side 602b of the hopper 602. However, according to some embodiments of the present invention, bills need only be generally aligned along one edge such as the rear or leading edge 200a. Referring to FIG. 6b, an operator need only push or tap the bills against rear edge 602a of the input hopper. Of course, in both the embodiments shown in FIGs. 6a and 6b the stack of bills must be laterally positioned within the side walls 602b and 602c of the input hopper; however, in the embodiment of FIG. 6a, the bills must be pushed against or generally aligned with one of the side walls and the rear wall whereas in FIG. 6b the lateral positioning of the bills is allowed to shift left and right within the tolerances of the width of the input hopper (the distance between side walls 602b and 602c). According to some embodiments, a tolerance of four-tenths of an inch (4/10") is provided, that is, the width of the input hopper is dimensioned to be 4/10 inch wider than the width of the widest bill to be accommodated within the hopper. One embodiment of an input receptacle is described and illustrated in more detail in United States Patent No. 5,687,963, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Discriminating and Counting Documents" which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

According to some embodiments, the input hopper is adapted to accept bills with their wide edge parallel to the front of the machine. Such an arrangement does not require the operator holding a stack of bills about the middle of the bills with the palm of the hand extending over a wide edge of the bills to have to twist his or her wrist to insert the stack of bills into the hopper as would be the case if the input hopper required bills to be inserted such that a narrow edge of the bills was parallel to the front of the machine.

According to other embodiments, the input hopper is adapted to accept bills with their narrow edge parallel to the front of the machine—see, *e.g.*, FIG. 20 and the accompanying discussion below.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of the currency device 100 of FIG. 1a but with the covers removed and some internal components omitted. According to one embodiment of the present invention, the front and side covers of the sorter 100 open in a clam shell fashion, hinged along the top of the enclosure for easy front access to the internal mechanism for maintenance and clearing jams. Thus, an operator simply upwardly

rotates the front cover or either side cover to access the internal components of the currency sorter.

FIG. 8a is a perspective view, FIG. 8b is a front view, and FIG. 8c is a side view of one embodiment of a ten output pocket currency sorter 800 with its covers removed. The sorter 800 is similar to the device 100 of FIG. 1a and likewise has four left output receptacles 816a-816d and four right output receptacles 818a-818d. Sorter 800 additionally comprises two center output receptacles 817a and 817b. Such an embodiment can be referred to as a 4-2-4 arrangement (4 left, 2 center, and 4 right output receptacles). In a similar fashion, device 100 of FIG. 1a can be referred to as a 4-0-4 arrangement (4 left, 0 center, and 4 right output receptacles). According to some embodiments, the ten output receptacle sorter 800 has a width W_8 of about 34 inches (86 cm), a depth D_8 of about 25 inches (64 cm) and a height H_8 of about 22 inches (56 cm). According to some embodiments the sorter 800 weighs less than 250 pounds (less than about 113 kg). Thus according to some embodiments a ten output receptacle sorter is provided which has a footprint (width x depth) of less than about 850 in² (6 ft²) (about 5500 cm²) and a volume of less than about 18,700 in³ (11 ft³) (about 0.3m³).

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of one embodiment of an eight output pocket currency sorter 900 with its covers removed. The sorter 900 is similar to the sorters 100 of FIG. 1a and 800 of FIGs. 8a-8c but has three left output receptacles 916a-916c and three right output receptacles 918a-918c and two center output receptacles 917a and 917b—a 3-2-3 arrangement. According to some embodiments, the eight output receptacle sorter 900 has a width W_8 of about 34 inches (86 cm), a depth D_8 of about 25 inches (64 cm) and a height H_8 of about 22 inches (56 cm). According to some embodiments the sorter 800 weighs less than 250 pounds (less than about 113 kg). Thus according to some embodiments a ten output receptacle sorter is provided which has a footprint (width x depth) of less than about 850 in² (6 ft²) (about 5500 cm²) and a volume of less than about 18,700 in³ (11 ft³) (about 0.3m³).

Although not illustrated, other embodiments are also contemplated within the present invention. For example, starting with the ten pocket embodiment of FIGs. 8a-8c, the number of left output receptacles can be varied between zero and four, the number of center output receptacles can be varied between zero and two, and the number of right output receptacles can be varied between zero and four.

Where the number of left or right output receptacles is zero, the width, footprint, and volume of the overall device can be correspondingly reduced. For example, where no left output pockets are provided, the width W_{1L} shown in FIG. 1b is avoided making the width of the overall device about 29 inches (about 73.7 cm), while the depth remains at about 25 inches (64 cm) and the height remains at about 22 inches (56 cm). Thus according to some embodiments an up to six output receptacle sorter (e.g., 0 left, 2 center, and 4 right output pockets—a 0-2-4 configuration) can be provided which has a footprint of less than about 739.5 in^2 (about 5.1 ft^2) (about 4771 cm^2) and a volume of less than about $19,967 \text{ in}^3$ (about 11.6 ft^3) (about 0.327 m^3). According to some embodiments the sorter 800 weighs less than 250 pounds (less than about 113 kg). Accordingly, in such embodiments, the input hopper is not located in the center column but may instead be located in a column at one end of the sorter. For example, FIG. 10a illustrates a front view of a six pocket sorter 1000 having two pockets above the input hopper and four pockets in a column to the left of the input pocket (4-2 arrangement). Likewise, FIG. 10b illustrates a front view of a six pocket sorter 1002 having two pockets above the input hopper and four pockets in a column to the right of the input pocket—a 2-4 arrangement. As mentioned above such embodiments may have a width W_{10} of about 29 inches (about 73.7 cm).

In other embodiments, two or more columns of pockets are provided to the left and/or right of the input hopper. For example, FIG. 11a illustrates a front view of a ten pocket sorter 1100 having two pockets above the input hopper and two columns of four pockets to the left of the input pocket—a 4-4-2 arrangement. Likewise, FIG. 11b illustrates a front view of a ten pocket sorter 1102 having two pockets above the input hopper and two columns of four pockets to the right of the input pocket (2-4-4 arrangement). According to some embodiments, such sorters 1100, 1102 may have a width W_{11} of about 44 in (about 111.7 cm), while the depth remains at about 25.5 in (about 64 cm) and the height remains at about 27 in (56 cm). Thus according to some embodiments an up to ten output receptacle sorter can be provided which has a footprint of less than about 1122 in^2 (about 7.8 ft^2) (about 7240 cm^2) and a volume of less than about $30,300 \text{ in}^3$ (about 17.5 ft^3) (about 0.496 m^3).

Furthermore, more than four output receptacles may be included in a column of pockets. For example, by increasing the height of the sorter, five left and/or right and three center pockets may be included increasing the total number of pockets up to

thirteen (5-3-5 arrangement). Likewise, six left and/or right pockets and four center pockets may be provided and thereby increase the total number of pockets up to sixteen (6-4-6 arrangement). Additional details of columns having from two to six pockets are provided in to in U.S. Patents Nos. 6,311,819 and 6,278,795 B1; each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. More output receptacles per column are also contemplated such as, for example, columns containing seven or eight output receptacles.

Additionally, not all or any of the output receptacles need to be on the same side of the sorter as the input hopper. FIG. 12a is a perspective view of a currency sorter 1200 having an input hopper 1202 and two columns 1206, 1210 of four output receptacles to the left of the input hopper 1202. Additionally, a ninth output receptacle 1220 is positioned on the right side of the sorter 1200. FIG. 12b is a front view, FIG. 12c is a right side view, and FIG. 12d is a top view of the sorter 1200. As can be seen, sorter 1200 illustrates an embodiment in which not all output receptacles are located on the front of the sorter 1200. According to some embodiments, sorter 1200 may have a width W_{12} of 34 inches (86 cm), a depth D_{12} of about 22 inches (56 cm) and a height H_{12} of about 30 inches (about 76.2 cm). Thus according to some embodiments an up to nine output receptacle sorter can be provided which has a footprint of less than about 748 in² (about 5.2 ft²) (about 4826 cm²) and a volume of less than about 22,440 in³ (about 13 ft³) (0.368 m³). In Fig. 12c, one exemplary location of one or more sensors of a discriminating unit 106 is shown. According to some embodiments the discriminating unit 106 comprises an imager 106a. According to some embodiments, the discriminating unit does not comprise an imager 106a.

FIG. 13a is a perspective view, FIG. 13b is a rear view, and FIG. 13c is a side view depicting the path and orientation of currency bills according to the embodiment of FIG. 12. In Fig. 13d, one exemplary location of one or more sensors of a discriminating unit 106 is shown. According to some embodiments the discriminating unit 106 comprises an imager 106a. According to some embodiments, the discriminating unit does not comprise an imager 106a.

Referring primarily to FIG. 13a, a bill is feed from the input hopper at location 1302 generally backward to location 1304 and then directed upward at 1306. At locations 1304, 1306 the leading edge of a bill is generally parallel to the X-axis. While traveling upward, the bill is rotated as can be seen at location 1308 by a rotating

mechanism. The rotating mechanism re-orientes the leading edge of a bill from being generally parallel to the X-axis (location 1306) to being generally parallel to the Y-axis (location 1310). In some embodiments, the rotating mechanism re-orientes the leading edge of a bill by 90°.

5 Having been re-oriented to have its leading edge be parallel to the Y-axis, the bill may be diverted left or right in the x-direction. As illustrated in FIG. 13a, a bill is diverted to be left at location 1312 (location I) toward location 1314. Although not illustrated in FIG. 13a for the purposes of clarity, as can be seen in FIG. 13b, a bill can also be diverted to the right (as seen from the front of the sorter) at location I and
10 directed to location 1360, that is into pocket 1220. (Note that FIG. 13b is a rear view of the sorter 1200.) According to some embodiments, a moveable diverter directs bills at location I to either the left or to the right. The diverter may be controlled by a controller or processor that moves the diverter so as to direct a bill toward a desired output receptacle.

15 Returning to FIG. 13a, a bill moves from location 1314 to location II where it may be either diverted downward as shown by location 1316 or directed to the left to location 1334. A bill directed downward at location II is run through another rotating mechanism which re-orientes a bill from having its leading edge being parallel to the Y-axis (location 1318) to having its leading edge being parallel to the X-axis (location
20 1322). A bill is then direction forward and then into one of the pockets in column 1206 as indicated by locations 1326-1332. Note in this arrangement, the first receptacle a bill comes to in column 1206 is the bottom pocket and the last receptacle along the transport path is the top pocket in column 1206.

If a bill is to be routed to one of the output receptacles in column 1210 it would
25 not be directed downward at location II but rather would be directed to location 1334 and then downward at location 1336. A rotating mechanism then re-orientes the leading edge of the bill from being parallel to the Y-axis (location 1338) to being parallel to the X-axis (location 1342). A bill is then routed to one of the output receptacles in column 1210 in the same manner as described in conjunction with column 1206.

30 FIG. 13d illustrates the movement of a currency bill through an optional bill facing mechanism 1250 (FIGS. 12a-c). The bill facing mechanism is used to rotate the orientation of a bill approximately 180°. For example, if a U.S. bill is initially presented (placed in the input hopper 1202) with the surface bearing a portrait of a president facing

down, it may be directed to the bill facing mechanism 1250, whereupon it will be rotated 180° so that the bill surface with the portrait faces up when delivered to an output receptacle in the second column 1210. While other arrangements are contemplated, in the embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 12a and 13d, the bills that are feed into the bill facing mechanism 1250 are routed to one of the output receptacles in the second column 1210. The decision may be taken to send a bill to the facing mechanism 1250 when the selected mode of operation or other operator instructions call for maintaining a given face orientation of bills as they are processed by the currency processing device 1200. For example, it may be desirable in certain circumstances for all of the bills ultimately delivered to the output receptacles to have the same face orientation. In such embodiments of the currency handling device 1200, the device is capable of determining the face orientation of a bill, such that a bill not having the desired face orientation can first be directed to the bill facing mechanism 1250 before being delivered to the appropriate lower output receptacle. Face orientation may be determined using one or more of the bill characteristic sensors. In some embodiments, an imager is used to determine face orientation. In some embodiments, non-image sensor are used to determine face orientation.

According to one embodiment the bill facing mechanism 1250 comprises a part of twisted endless belts as described in U.S. Patent No. 6,371,303 ("Two Belt Bill Facing Mechanism"), which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Referring to both FIGS. 12 and 13d, a bill's orientation is determine by one or more bill characteristic sensors of the currency device 1200. Pursuant to some modes of operation, a bill may be directed to the bill facing mechanism 1250 at location II in FIG. 13d—the bill is labeled with reference number 1381 at this position. Bills enter the facing mechanism 1250 at an inlet 1250a (see FIG. 12a). Once within the facing mechanism 1250, the orientation of the bill is rotated 180° while its leading edge remains constant. In FIG. 13d, the bill is shown being rotated 180° through bill positions 1381-1385 while the leading edge of the bill remains constant as the bill moves through the bill facing mechanism 1250. At the output 1250b of the bill facing mechanism (see Fig. 12a), the bill is directed towards the second column 1210 of output receptacles.

While the bill facing mechanism 1250 has been shown and described as a facing mechanism consisting of a pair of belts for rotating the orientation of the bills, other types of facing mechanisms may be used in alternative embodiments of the currency

processing device of the present invention. For example, the document facing mechanism of U.S. Patent No. 6,074,334 ("Document Facing Method and Apparatus"), which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety, may be implemented in connection with alternative embodiments of the present invention.

5 FIG. 14a is a perspective view of a currency evaluating unit 1400 adapted to be coupled to one or more modular output receptacle units 1470. FIG. 14b is a perspective view of a modular output receptacle unit or output receptacle module 1470. The modular-ready currency evaluating unit 1400 comprises an input receptacle 1402 adapted to receive a stack of bills to be processed. As discussed above, the currency evaluating unit 1400 comprises one or more bill characteristic sensors which can be employed to count, denominate, authenticate, and/or otherwise discriminate, evaluate, and/or analyze the bills. In the illustrated embodiment, the evaluating unit 1400 contains no output receptacles. However, in other embodiments, the currency evaluating unit 1400 may comprise one or more output receptacles such as the two output receptacles 817a and 817b illustrated in FIG. 8a. The modular-ready currency evaluating unit 1400 also comprises one or more currency delivery ports 1401. For example, one delivery port 1401 can be seen on the right side of the evaluating unit 1400. In some embodiments, the evaluating unit 1400 has delivery ports 1401 on both left and right sides, only the right side, or only the left side.

20 In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 14b, the modular output receptacle unit 1470 has a delivery port 1471 on both its left and right side. The delivery ports 1471 of modular output receptacle unit 1470 are adapted to mate with the delivery ports 1401 of the currency evaluating unit 1400 and/or the delivery ports 1471 of additional modular output receptacles. In other embodiments, modular output receptacle units have delivery ports on only a single side. In the illustrated embodiment, the output receptacle unit 1470 has four output receptacles 1472-1475. In other embodiments, the number of output receptacles varies from one output receptacle to more than one output receptacle. For example, the output receptacle unit may have three output receptacles such as illustrated by output receptacles 918a-918c of FIG. 9.

30 The currency evaluating unit 1400 is adapted to be coupled to one or more modular output receptacle units 1470 and thereby deliver bills to the output receptacles contained in the modular output receptacle unit(s). For example, if modular output receptacle unit 1470 were coupled to the right side of currency evaluating unit 1400, port

1401 would mate with a port 1471 on the left side of unit 1470 so as to permit bills to be transported from the evaluating unit 1401 to unit 1470. Units 1400 and 1470 may also comprise mating structural couplings to facilitate a strong physical coupling between the units. Units 1400 and 1470 may also comprise means for electrically coupling the two units so as to at least provide a means for the evaluating unit 1400 to send control signals to the output receptacle unit 1470 to indicate to which output receptacle within the output receptacle unit 1470 a particular bill is to be directed. One example of such an electronic coupling means is illustrated as jack 1409 which may be adapted to mate with a jack 1479 of an output receptacle unit 1470. As illustrated in FIGs. 14a and 14b, jacks 1409 and 1479 are both illustrated on the right side of the respective units 1400 and 1470, it being understood the such jacks may be located on either or both sides. Likewise, in some embodiments, the electrical coupling may be accomplished via the delivery ports 1401 and 1471. The electrical coupling may permit one-way or two way communication between the two units 1400 and 1470. For example, encoder and/or bills tracking information may be supplied from an output receptacle unit 1470 to the evaluating unit 1400. In some embodiments, the electrical coupling also comprises power coupling so that the currency evaluation unit 1400 may be connected to a power supply (e.g., a wall receptacle) and then supply any needed power to any output receptacles units 1470 coupled thereto—thereby eliminating the need to separately couple the output receptacle unit(s) to a power supply.

In some embodiments, additional modular output receptacle units may be added as needed. For example, two, three, or more output receptacle units 1470 may be coupled in series to either the left or the right of a currency evaluating unit 1400. Likewise, a series of one or more modular output receptacle units 1470 may be added to both sides of a currency evaluating unit 1400. Likewise, in some embodiments, delivery ports are included in the previously described embodiments (e.g., those described in connection with FIGs. 1-13) to permit modular output receptacles to be coupled thereto. For example, a base currency evaluating and sorting unit may be in the form illustrated in FIG. 10a or 10b which may be adapted to be coupled with one or more modular output receptacle units. Furthermore, the modular output receptacle units may comprise more than one column of receptacles within a modular unit such as a modular unit comprising two columns of four output receptacles.

While in the illustrated examples discussed above, the input receptacle is shown as residing in the bottom of the sorter, in some embodiments the input receptacle is positioned near of the top of the sorter. Furthermore, such embodiments may include one, two, or more output receptacles below in the input receptacle. In other
5 embodiments, the input receptacle may be positioned in a vertically middle part of the sorter with or without one or more output receptacles positioned above and/or below the input receptacle.

In a similar vein, the location of one or more user interfaces of a sorter may be varied. For example, a user interface may be positioned in a column above or below the
10 input receptacle or above or below and one or more output receptacles. A user interface may be positioned in a column above both the input receptacle and one or more output receptacles or below both the input receptacle and one or more output receptacles. A user interface may be positioned in a column and have an input hopper above the user
15 interface and zero, one or more output receptacles below the user interface or a user interface may be positioned in a column and have an input hopper below the user interface and zero, one or more output receptacles above the user interface. A user interface may be positioned in a column having one or more output receptacles but not the input receptacle. Furthermore, a user interface may be positioned on top of or on the side of a sorter or be separate from and electrically coupled to the sorter, *e.g.*, a separate
20 keyboard or touchscreen.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, sorters may comprise an operator or user interface adapted to receive information from and/or provide information to an operator or user. According to some embodiments, such as illustrated in FIG. 1a, the interface includes a touch screen. The touch screen may display
25 appropriate "functional" keys when appropriate. Alternatively or additionally physical keys, switches or buttons may be employed. Some embodiments of user interfaces are described and illustrated in more detail in U.S. Patent No. 6,311,819, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

According to some embodiments, by means of an interface the operator can select
30 an operational mode of a compact multi-pocket sorter including, but not limited to sorting, denominating, authenticating, fitness evaluating, counting and/or combinations of operations. For example, the operator, via the interface may assign a denomination (or other bill criterion/criteria including rejected or unrecognized notes) to each output

receptacle pocket and/or change the output receptacle assignment for a denomination (or other bill criterion/criteria). Alternatively or additionally, the operator may select a dynamic mode assignment for assigning denominations (or other criterion/criteria) to output receptacles as described in more detail in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/068,977, which was filed on February 8, 2002 and published as U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003-0015395A1 entitled "Multiple Pocket Currency Processing Device and Method," incorporated herein by reference by its entirety.

The interface may act as a routing interface and/or flagging control interface as described in more detail in United States patent 6,311,819, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. For example, via the interface, the operator may select an operation mode wherein the operation of the sorter will be suspended based on certain conditions, for example, the detection of a counterfeit bill or a bill in a damaged condition. According to some embodiments, during operation a bill may be flagged, for example, by presenting the bill in one of the output receptacles (delivering the bill to one of the receptacles and suspending operation of the device) or by off-sorting the bill to a different output pocket and continuing to process other bills.

According to some embodiments, a compact multi-pocket sorter has a routing interface. The routing interface has a data retrieval device such as a touch screen that receives information from a user of the device specifying into which output receptacle bills are to be delivered based on one or more criteria.

According to another embodiment, a compact multi-pocket sorter has a flagging control interface. The flagging control interface has a data retrieval device such as a touch screen that receives information from a user of a multi-pocket sorter of the present invention specifying if operation should be suspended based on detection of a bill meeting, or failing to meet, one or more criteria. Furthermore, where the operation is to be suspended upon detecting a bill to be flagged (*e.g.*, a suspect), the sorter may stop with the flagged bill residing within the transport mechanism (before reaching a pocket), being the last bill delivered to an output receptacle, or being at some other location such as being two or three bills down in an output receptacle. The sorter could provide an appropriate notification to the operator and the operator could evaluate the flagged bill and take appropriate additional action (*e.g.*, hit a denomination key, remove the bill and hit continue) - see *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,790,697. Routing and flagging control

interfaces are described in greater detail in United States Patent No. 6,311,819, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Thus, according to some embodiments, the operation of the sorter is configurable by the customer. For example, the customer can define to which pocket various types of bills are to be directed and whether the operation of the device should stop or not and if the device is programmed to stop, where the bill which is to be flagged should be located when the machine stops—see *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,311,819. Specific designations of operating modes can be defined by the user and stored in a memory of the sorter so as to permit subsequent and repeated recall. For example, a customer may define one mode of operation and name it “American Bank Mode 1” and define a second mode of operation and name it “ATM sorting mode.” The customer could then easily switch between these modes and any factory-defined modes thereby facilitating efficient use of the sorter—see *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,311,819.

According to some embodiments, a sorter may be configurable such that an operator may designate any pocket as a reject pocket. According to some embodiments, a sorter may be configurable such that an operator may designate any pocket for any purpose, *e.g.*, any pocket may be assigned to receive \$1 bills, \$1 fit bills, \$1 face-up bills, \$1 face-up fit bills, \$1 forward oriented bills, *etc.*—see *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,311,819. Such configurations or assignments may be changed at will according to some embodiments. For example, at the beginning of the day, \$1 bills may be assigned to Pocket 1 only. Later in the day, Pocket 1 may be assigned to face-up \$1 bills and Pocket 2 assigned to face-down \$1 bills. Still later in the day, Pocket 1 may be assigned to received \$100 bills. Such configurations could be programmed as user-defined modes as discussed above. According to some embodiments, an operator is able to switch between a plurality of user-defined modes via a single keystroke or via a single selection element—see *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,790,697, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

For embodiments employing stopping (*e.g.*, presenting flagged bills as the last bill in an output receptacle), a given output pocket may be used for two purposes, *e.g.*, receiving \$100 bills (not stopping) and flagged suspect bills (stopping). Similarly, there are not very many \$2 bills in circulation. Thus in some applications, it may not be desirable to dedicate an entire output pocket to receive \$2 bills. Instead, according to some embodiments, a sorter may be programmed to route \$2 bills to a pocket assigned to

a different denomination, such as \$100 bills. When a \$100 bill is delivered to that pocket, the machine may continue to process remaining bills in the stack as normal. However, when a \$2 bill is detected, the sorter may be programmed to deliver the \$2 bill to the \$100 bill pocket and suspend operation such that the \$2 bill is the last bill delivered to the \$100 bill pocket. The sorter may signal the operator that a \$2 bill has been delivered to the \$100 bill pocket and the operator may then remove the \$2 bill and restart the operation of the sorter.

According to some embodiments, suspect bills are "presented" in a first pocket of the sorter, that is, the suspect bill is delivered to the first pocket and the transport mechanism is stopped so that the suspect bill is located at a predetermined position within the first pocket, such as being the last bill transported to one of the output receptacles. No calls (bills whose denomination could not be determined with sufficient certainty) are presented in a second pocket.

According to some embodiments, a sorter may be used for facing. For example, in an eight pocket sorter, four denominations may be faced in one pass. A face up and a face down pocket could be assigned to each of four denominations, *e.g.*, Pocket 1: face-up \$1 bills; Pocket 2: face-down \$1 bills; Pocket 3: face-up \$5 bills; Pocket 4: face-down \$5 bills; Pocket 5: face-up \$10 bills; Pocket 6: face-down \$10 bills; Pocket 7: face-up \$20 bills; and Pocket 8: face-down \$20 bills.

According to some embodiments, more than one denomination can be assigned to a single pocket, *e.g.*, \$1, \$10, and \$50 bills could all be assigned to Pocket 1 – see, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/068,977 filed February 8, 2002 and published as U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003-0015395A1.

The sorter may also permit network connectivity for the purpose of printing reports or otherwise sharing the results of the currency bill processing operations externally to the sorter.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, such as that illustrated in FIGs. 1a and 8-12, the input receptacle is positioned in close proximity to a number of output receptacles. For example, with respect to the embodiments wherein the input receptacle is positioned between two columns of output receptacles such as those embodiments illustrated in FIGs. 1 (4-0-4 arrangement), 8 (4-2-4 arrangement), and 9 (3-2-3 arrangement), an operator sitting or standing in front of the input receptacle can easily reach the input receptacle and up to ten output receptacles without having to move.

For example, as described above the width of some of the embodiments described above is less than 3 feet and the height is less than 2 feet. Accordingly someone sitting in front of a device resting on a counter or table can easily reach the input receptacle and the numerous output receptacles.

5 FIG. 15a illustrates an operator 1510 sitting in front of a sorter 1500 such as sorter 800 of FIG. 8 which is resting on a table 1504. As can be seen, the operator can easily reach the input receptacle 1502 and all the output receptacles 1506a-j without having to get up from his seat 1512. Likewise the user interface 1504 is easily seen and reachable by the operator 1510. Such embodiments are especially beneficial in
10 permitting a single person to efficiently and effectively operate the sorter. Accordingly, according to some embodiments, a very ergonomic currency sorter device is provided.

 In some embodiments, the sorter is positioned so that an operator stands in front of the sorter. In some such embodiments, the input hopper, the output receptacles, and user interface are positioned in close proximity to each other and the position at which
15 the operator will stand. According to some of such embodiments, the operator can easily reach the input receptacle and all the output receptacles and see and reach the user interface without having to move. Such embodiments are especially beneficial in permitting a single person to efficiently and effectively operate the sorter.

 According to some embodiments, an ergonomic sorter is provided wherein all
20 output receptacles are positioned at or above the level of the input hopper. Such embodiments permit an operator to position herself in front of the sorter at a level at which she may comfortably reach the input receptacle. According to such embodiments, because all output receptacles are positioned at or above the level of the input hopper, the operator need not bend over to remove the contents of an output receptacle which is
25 positioned below the level of the input hopper. In some embodiments, some output receptacles are positioned slightly below the input hopper but at a height which can still be comfortably reached by the operator. For example, one or more output receptacles may be positioned one to two inches below the level of the input hopper.

 According to some embodiments, the input hopper is positioned near the bottom
30 of the sorter so that it is close to the level of the counter or table upon which the sorter rests.

 According to some embodiments, one or more output receptacles residing in the same column or lateral position as the input receptacle, e.g., above or below the input

receptacle, are used as reject receptacles. For example, with reference to FIG. 8 according to some embodiments output receptacle 817a and/or 817b is used as a reject receptacle to collect damaged or unfit bills (e.g., bills having missing corners, folds, tears, holes, and/or bills failing one or more fitness tests such as bills which are too limp and/or bills which too soiled, bills having tape thereon or other foreign objects). By routing damaged or unfit bills to an output receptacle which may be reached without having to be transported through a routing mechanism, the chance of such bills becoming snagged, torn, jammed, or skewed in or by the routing mechanism is avoided. Similarly routing damaged or unfit bills to the output receptacles located most upstream along the transport path minimizes the opportunity for such bills to become snagged, torn, jammed, or skewed in the transport mechanism.

FIGS. 15b and 15c illustrate the dimensions of a currency sorter 1550 having a 4-0 arrangement having a first column 1552 of output receptacles 1552a-d, a second column 1554 of output receptacles 1554a-d, an input receptacles 1555, and a touch-screen-operator interface 1556. Referring first to FIG. 15b, the distance W_{15L} between the horizontal center of the first column 1552 and the horizontal center of the second column 1554 is about 15 in (about 38 cm). The distance W_{15R} between the horizontal center of the second column 1554 and the horizontal center of the operator interface 1556 is about 13 in (about 33 cm). Thus, an operator seated at about the horizontal center of the second column 1554 of output receptacles 1554a-d has to reach about 15 inches (about 38 cm) to the operator's left to reach the first column 1552 of output receptacles 1552a-d and about 13 in (about 33 cm) to the operator's left to reach the operator interface 1556.

Referring to FIG. 15b, the center of the operator interface 1556 is disposed about a distance H_{15_OI} from a surface 1560 upon which the sorter 1550 rests of about 15.5 in (about 42 cm). The input receptacles 1555 is disposed a distance H_{15_IR} of about 5.8 in (about 14.7 cm) from the surface 1560. The upper-most output receptacles 1552a, 1554a are disposed a distance H_{15_1} of about 20.8 in (about 52.8 cm) from the surface 1560. The second-upper-most output receptacles 1552b, 1554b are disposed a distance H_{15_2} of about 15.8 in (about 40 cm) from the surface 1560. The third-upper-most output receptacles 1552c, 1554c are disposed a distance H_{15_3} of about 10.8 in (about 27.4 cm) from the surface 1560. And the lower-most output receptacles 1552d, 1554d are disposed a distance H_{15_4} of about 5.8 in (about 14.7 cm) from the surface 1560.

According to some embodiments including the various embodiments described above including those described in connection with FIGS. 1-15, currency bills are transported and processed (*e.g.*, denominated, authenticated, and/or fitness evaluated) at high rates of speed such as between 800 and 1600 bills per minute. In some
5 embodiments, currency bills are transported and processed at a rate equal to or greater than 600 bills per minute. In other embodiments currency bills are transported and processed at a rate equal to or greater than 800 bills per minute. In some embodiments, currency bills are transported and processed at a rate equal to or greater than 1000
10 currency bills per minute. In some embodiments, currency bills are transported and processed at a rate equal to or greater than 1200 currency bills per minute. In some embodiments, currency bills are transported and processed at a rate equal to or greater than 1400 currency bills per minute. In some embodiments, currency bills are transported and processed at a rate equal to or greater than 1600 currency bills per minute.

15 According to some embodiments, the above transport speeds are maintained constant throughout the transport path. In some embodiments, the above transport speeds are maintained nearly constant ($\pm 5\%$) throughout the transport path.

According to some embodiments, the spacing between notes along a substantial portion of the transport path does not change. For example, according to some
20 embodiments, the spacing between notes along the transport path does not change between, *e.g.*, the location of the discriminating or bill characteristic sensors (*e.g.*, denominating sensors, fitness sensors, authentication sensors, image sensors) and the point where the bills are directed to a particular output pocket. According to some
25 embodiments, the spacing between adjacent notes along the transport path being directed to the same output receptacle does not change between a point just after the bills are removed from the input hopper and the point where the bills are directed to the particular output pocket

Conversely, according to some prior currency processing machines, bills are slowed down or stopped along the transport path, *e.g.*, at the location of one or more
30 discriminating sensors or to change the direction of transport of the bills. Accordingly in such prior devices the transport speed is not constant because the bills are stopped along the transport path. Likewise, bill separation varies along the transport path. For example, as a bill is being slowed down, an upstream bill which is not being slowed

down is gaining on the bill being slowed down and hence the separation between the bills does not remain constant.

According to various embodiments of the present invention, the direction of bills is able to be varied in three dimensions without slowing down the speed at which the bills are transported and without stopping the transport of the bills. According to various
5 embodiments of the present invention, the direction of bills is able to be varied in three dimensions while maintaining a constant or nearly constant surface transport speed of the bills and while maintaining a constant or nearly constant separation between adjacent bills.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, bills are able to be
10 transported from an input hopper to a laterally offset output receptacle while maintaining a single leading edge of the bill throughout the transportation process. For example, according to some embodiments bills are able to be transported from an input hopper to a laterally offset output receptacle while maintaining a wide edge of the bill leading
15 throughout the transportation process.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, bills are able to be both removed from an input hopper (*i.e.*, transported from) and deposited into a laterally offset output receptacle with a single leading edge of the bill, such as a wide edge of the bill. According to some embodiments of the present invention, bills are able to be
20 removed from an input hopper and deposited into a laterally offset output receptacle without having two perpendicular edges of a bill (*i.e.*, both a narrow edge and a wide edge) be leading edges during the process of moving bills from the input hopper to a laterally offset output receptacle.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, bills placed into an
25 input hopper with a given orientation (*e.g.*, wide edge parallel to the front of the sorter and/or the front of the input hopper) and having edges of the bills in the input hopper perpendicular to the front of the input hopper (*e.g.*, the narrow edges of the bills) are able to be moved to an output receptacle laterally offset to the left or the right of the input hopper without transporting the bills such that an edge of a bill which was perpendicular
30 to the front of the input hopper serves as a leading edge.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, sorters comprise a rectangular input receptacle having a front side having an opening to permit an operator to insert a stack of bills in the input receptacle and having a left side and a right side

relative to the front side. The sorter has at least one output receptacle positioned to the left of the left side of the input receptacle and/or at least one output receptacle positioned to the right of the right side of the input receptacle. Rectangular bills are inserted into the input receptacle with two opposing edges parallel to the left and right sides of the input receptacle. According to some such embodiments, a bill is transported from the input receptacle to a laterally offset output receptacle without either of the two opposing edges of a bill which were parallel to the left and right sides of the input receptacle serving as a leading edge during the transportation of the bill from the input receptacle to the output receptacle.

According to some embodiments a reduction in size (height, width, depth, footprint, or volume) of the machine having a large number of output receptacles is obtained by utilizing three dimensions of transport. For example, for the same number of pockets, the overall height of a device may be reduced according to the principles of some embodiments of the present invention as all the output pockets need not reside in the same column as the input hopper and/or other output receptacles.

In a similar manner, the distance between the input hopper and the output receptacles can be reduced according to the principles of some embodiments of the present invention. For example, in prior sorters which accommodated additional output receptacles by adding such additional output receptacles in series with existing output receptacles, each additional output receptacle would be located farther away from the input receptacle than the existing output receptacles. Accordingly, the distance between the input receptacle and the farthest output receptacle tended to increase in a linear fashion with the addition of each additional output receptacle. The increase in distance between the input hopper and the farthest output receptacle made it difficult for a single operator to operate such sorters as such an operator would have to move during the operation of the machine among positions in front of the input hopper and various output receptacles.

However, according to some embodiments of the present invention, additional output receptacles can be added without increasing the distance between the input receptacle and the farthest output receptacle or without increasing such distance at the linear rate of some prior art devices. For example, a six output receptacle sorter in a 4-2 arrangement comprising four left column output receptacles and two output receptacles in the same column or lateral position as the input hopper (see *e.g.*, FIG. 10a) can be

increased to contain as many as four more additional output receptacles by the addition of a column of output receptacles positioned to the right of the column containing the input receptacle without any increase in the distance between the input hopper and the farthest output receptacle (see, *e.g.*, the ten output receptacle 4-2-4 arrangement of FIG. 8).

Furthermore, where an additional column or module of pockets is to be added to a sorter farther away from the input hopper, such as, for example, when moving from the six pocket sorter of FIG. 10b to the ten pocket sorter of FIG. 11b, while the distance between the farthest output receptacle and the input hopper increases, the increase is not limited to a linear rate per additional pocket. Rather, for about the same increase in distance between the input hopper and the farthest output receptacle, an entire column of pockets can be added. In the example, of moving from the six pocket sorter of FIG. 10b to the ten pocket sorter of FIG. 11b, up to four additional pockets can be added for about the same increase in distance.

According to some embodiments, some of the principles of the present invention permit a reduction in manpower required to operate a currency sorter. As discussed above, the input and output receptacles may be positioned so that a single operator can reach, fill, and empty them. Accordingly, the need to have separate personnel to load the input hopper and one or more personnel to empty output receptacles is reduced.

According to some embodiments, some of the principles of the present invention permit a reduction in cost of a machine having a large number of output receptacles.

The reduction in cost, operator personnel and/or size of the machines contributes to making many output receptacle sorters (*e.g.*, sorters having four, six, eight, ten, or more output receptacles) available at more locations. For example, some of the principles of the present invention will permit banks to provide the sorting act, which may currently be available only a bank's central vault which has a large sorter, to the bank's branch locations.

For example, in the context of U.S. currency, there are currently seven denominations in circulation (\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 bills). Furthermore, the quantity of circulating \$2 is limited and hence only a substantial quantity of six denominations are in circulation. Accordingly, many large sorters in the central vaults of U.S. banks have only six output pockets dedicated to the six most common denominations of circulating U.S. notes, namely, a \$1 pocket, a \$5 pocket, a \$10 pocket,

a \$20 pocket , a \$50 pocket , and a \$100 pocket. Such machines may have an additional reject pocket as well.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, banks will be able to perform a per denomination sorting act, which may currently be able to be performed only at a bank's central vault which has a large sorter, to the bank's branch locations by placing in the branches sorters according to the present invention having six or more output receptacles. According to some embodiments of the present invention, six of the six or more output receptacles may be dedicated to specific denominations of circulating bills, *e.g.*, a dedicated \$1 pocket, a dedicated \$5 pocket, a dedicated \$10 pocket, a dedicated \$20 pocket, a dedicated \$50 pocket, and a dedicated \$100 pocket. According to some embodiments of the present invention, sorters having six or more output receptacles may be configurable by selection of an operating mode so that in a particular operating mode, six of the six or more output receptacles become dedicated to specific denominations of circulating bills, *e.g.*, a dedicated \$1 pocket, a dedicated \$5 pocket, a dedicated \$10 pocket, a dedicated \$20 pocket, a dedicated \$50 pocket, and a dedicated \$100 pocket. In other operating modes, the pockets may be re-assigned based on other criterion or criteria—see, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,311,819 and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/068,977, filed February 8, 2002, and published as U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003-0015395A1, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

For embodiments which incorporate fitness detection (see *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/379,365, referred to above), sorting based on fitness may also be moved from a central location to distributed locations such as at bank branches. For embodiments which incorporate fitness detection and denomination determination, sorting based on fitness and denomination may also be moved from a central location to distributed locations such as at bank branches. For example, according to some embodiments of the present invention, sorters having six or more output receptacles may be factory dedicated or user configurable by selection of an operating mode so that six of the six or more output receptacles become dedicated to specific denominations of circulating bills, *e.g.*, a fit \$1 pocket, a fit \$5 pocket, a fit \$10 pocket, a fit \$20 pocket, a fit \$50 pocket, and a fit \$100 pocket. The use of such machines permits such sorting action to be moved from being performed solely in a centralized location such as a bank's central vault to distributed locations such as bank branches.

In similar manner, according to some embodiments, currency authentication is additionally or alternatively incorporated into sorters thereby by providing sorters capable of sorting based on authenticity, fitness, and/or denomination. For embodiments which incorporate fitness detection, and which authenticate and denominate bills, sorting based on fitness, authenticity, and denomination may also be moved from a central location to distributed locations such as at bank branches. For example, according to some embodiments of the present invention, sorters having six or more output receptacles may be factory dedicated or user configurable by selection of an operating mode so that six of the six or more output receptacles become dedicated to specific denominations of authenticated, fit circulating bills, *e.g.*, a genuine, fit \$1 pocket; a genuine, fit \$5 pocket; a genuine, fit \$10 pocket; a genuine, fit \$20 pocket; a genuine, fit \$50 pocket; and a genuine, fit \$100 pocket. The use of such machines permits such a sorting act to be moved from being performed solely in a centralized location such as a bank's central vault to distributed locations such as bank branches.

Currently, in the operation of businesses handling large volumes of cash such as banks and other financial institutions, large volumes of currency are transported between remote locations such as bank branches and a main location such as a bank's central or main vault. Using the example of a bank having a main vault and several bank branch locations, an example of the daily operation of such a bank will be described. Typically, each bank branch attempts to keep a target inventory of currency on hand at the bank branch for use in servicing its customers and any ATMs (automatic teller machines) for which the bank branch is responsible. Additionally, each bank branch has target inventories for each denomination of currency bills. During the day, money including currency bills is provided to customers (*e.g.*, via tellers or ATMs) thereby reducing the amount of money held by the bank branch. Additionally, during the day, customers deposit money including currency bills at the bank branch (*e.g.*, via tellers, ATMs, or deposit drop boxes). Typically at the end of business each day, a bank branch will determine how much cash it has paid out including how much of each denomination of currency bills it has paid out (or how much of each denomination it has left in its vault at the end of the day). The bank branch then orders the money it needs to replenish its inventories from the bank's main vault and/or sends any excess currency to the main vault.

For example, a bank branch may target inventories of \$20,000 of \$100 bills, \$10,000 of \$50 bills, \$40,000 of \$20 bills, \$10,000 of \$10 bills, \$5,000 of \$5 bills, \$100 of \$2 bills, and \$10,000 of \$1 bills and desire to have these levels of currency each morning when the branch opens. At the end of the day, if the branch has only \$5,000 of \$100 bills, \$5,000 of \$50 bills, \$20,000 of \$20 bills, \$10,000 of \$10 bills, \$5,000 of \$5 bills, \$100 of \$2 bills, and \$1,000 of \$1 bills on hand (excluding any money it has received during the day), the bank will order \$15,000 of \$100 bills, \$5,000 of \$50 bills, \$20,000 of \$20 bills, no \$10 bills, no \$5 bills, no \$2 bills, and \$9,000 of \$1 bills from its main vault. During the night or in the morning, an armored car picks up the money from the main vault and delivers it to the branch so that the branch may replenish its inventory to the desired levels.

As for the money coming into a bank branch each day, all or much of such currency would be sent to the main vault at the end of each day for sorting. Accordingly, each night an armored car takes money from each branch to the main vault. The transportation of currency is dangerous and hence expensive armored car services must be employed.

According to some embodiments, the method of operating a bank system is provided wherein a bank branch uses an on-site multiple pocket sorter to process currency received at a branch. According to some embodiments, the sorter is used to separate the bills received by denomination. According to some embodiments, the sorter is alternatively or additionally used to separate bills received by fitness (*e.g.*, separate bills between fit and unfit bills or separate bills as to being ATM fit, fit, or unfit). Bills which are found to be unfit are collected to returned to the main vault for their eventual return to the Federal Reserve. Alternatively, according to some embodiments, unfit bills are returned by a branch directly to the Federal Reserve. According to some embodiments, the sorter also sorts fit bills between ATM quality and non-ATM quality. Typically, ATMs require bills to be dispensed therefrom to be of a very high quality or fitness, *e.g.*, very stiff without folds, tears, wrinkles, or holes, low soil levels, *etc.* Fit non-ATM quality bills may be used by the bank to provide to its customers by means other than ATMs such as by tellers.

According to some embodiments, a method of operating a bank branch is provided wherein a bank branch uses an on-site multiple pocket sorter to sort currency received at a branch between fit and unfit bills and/or among ATM fit, fit, and unfit bills.

The branch may then use the bills determined to be fit to replenish its on-site currency bill inventories and thereby eliminate or reduce its need or the frequency it needs to order currency bills from the bank's main vault. Likewise, where ATM fitness sorting is performed, the branch may then use the bills determined to be ATM fit to replenish the bill inventories of the ATMs for which the branch is responsible and thereby eliminate or reduce its need or the frequency it needs to order ATM fit currency bills from the bank's main vault. For example, using the above processes, a branch may be able to reduce the frequency with which it orders currency bills from the bank's main vault from daily to every other day, to every few days, to once a week, *etc.*

Building on the above example, according to some embodiments where a branch would otherwise need to order \$15,000 of \$100 bills, \$5,000 of \$50 bills, \$20,000 of \$20 bills, and \$9,000 of \$1 bills from its main vault, some or all of this need may be eliminated by using an on-site currency sorter and the resulting sorted currency to replenish the bank branch's inventory. For example, assume during the day the branch took in \$17,000 in \$100, \$5,000 in \$50 bills, \$18,000 in \$20 bills, and \$10,000 in \$1 bills. During the day or at the end of the day, bills received at the bank branch from its customers may be processed by the on-site currency sorter. In such a case, the branch would have an excess of \$2000 of \$100 notes, a shortfall of \$2000 of \$20 bills, and an excess of \$1,000 of \$1 bills. Assuming all the bills are fit, these deviations in inventory may fall within an acceptable range thus eliminating the need to either send currency to or order currency from the main vault on the given day. Accordingly, the costs associated with two armored car deliveries would be avoided.

In the above example, if the \$17,000 in \$100 processed by the sorter comprised \$16,000 of fit \$100 bills and \$1,000 of unfit \$100 bills, the inventory of fit \$100 bills would exceed the target inventory of \$20,000 of fit \$100 bills by \$1,000 (\$5,000 remaining from initial inventory + \$16,000 in received fit \$100 bills = \$21,000). The excess \$1,000 of fit \$100 notes may also fall within an acceptable range. As for the \$1,000 of unfit \$100 bills, these bills would need to be returned to the bank's main vault or to directly to the Federal Reserve. However, due their small volume, the branch may decide to keep these bills at the branch until some future time when it is determined that a delivery from the branch to the main vault is needed, *e.g.*, when on hand volumes of different denominations of bills moves out of an acceptable range from target levels

which may occur a day or more later. Alternatively, when things run smoothly, perhaps a branch could reduce the number of armored deliveries from being daily to once a week.

Further in conjunction with the above example, the branch's \$40,000 \$20 bill target level may be composed of a \$25,000 target of fit \$20 bills and a \$15,000 ATM quality \$20 bill target. For embodiments of sorters which also comprise ATM fitness level sorting, bills may also be sorted as being unfit, fit, or ATM fit. If the ATMs serviced by the branch dispense only one or a few denominations, then the ATM fitness sorting would have to be conducted only for such denominations, *e.g.*, \$20 bills. If during the day, the branch dispensed \$10,000 of fit and \$10,000 of ATM fit \$20 bills, it would have a need for \$10,000 of fit and \$10,000 of ATM fit \$20 bills to replenish its inventories to their target levels. If the \$18,000 of received \$20 bills comprised \$10,000 of ATM fit and \$8,000 of fit \$20 bills, the branch's \$20 ATM fit level would exactly equal its target levels and thus the branch would not need to order any ATM quality \$20 bills from its main vault. The branch, however, would be \$2,000 short of its \$20 fit target level. If this deviation is within the tolerance range of the branch, no \$20 fit bills would have to be ordered from its main vault. If this deviation was not within the acceptable tolerance range then additional fit \$20 bills could be ordered from the bank's main vault.

One configuration that may be employed in the branch in the above examples could be the ten pocket sorter illustrated in FIG. 8. An exemplary operating configuration of such a sorter having a 4-2-4 configuration is illustrated schematically in FIG. 16. As shown in FIG. 16 left column or module output receptacles 1616a-d could be programmed to receive \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$10 fit bills, respectively, and right column or module output receptacles 1618a-d could be programmed to receive \$20 fit, \$20 ATM fit, \$50 fit, and \$100 fit bills, respectively. Center pocket 1617a could be programmed to accept denominated and genuine but unfit bills and pocket 1617b could be used as a reject pocket receiving, *e.g.*, suspect bills, no calls, *etc.* Bills to be processed by the sorter are inserted into input receptacle or hopper 1602. Such an embodiment may be useful where ATMs dispense \$20 bills, and hence there is a need for ATM quality \$20 bills.

Another exemplary configuration is depicted in FIG. 17 for a thirteen pocket sorter in a 1-4-4-4 configuration. Bills to be processed by the sorter are inserted into input receptacle or hopper 1702. Reject bills are routed to pocket 1717. In this

configuration, each of six denominations has both a fit and an unfit pocket associated therewith. In this embodiment, the sorter could be programmed to send \$2 bills to, for example, the reject pocket 1717 (with or without stopping). Pockets 1716a-d are assigned to \$1 fit, \$1 unfit, \$5 fit, and \$5 unfit bills, respectively. Pockets 1718a-d are assigned to \$10 fit, \$10 unfit, \$20 fit, and \$20 unfit bills, respectively. Pockets 1720a-d are assigned to \$50 fit, \$50 unfit, \$100 fit, and \$100 unfit bills, respectively.

Another advantage from a branch having such a sorter on its premises is that the inventory levels of bills and the breakdown of those inventories *e.g.*, by denomination, fit, ATM fit, and unfit, counterfeit, *etc.* may be counted and/or determined automatically by the sorter. The sorter may be coupled to a printer to provide reports on the branch's inventory levels and/or the breakdown of types of currency bills received over a given time period (such as each day). In some embodiments, the sorter may additionally or alternatively be coupled or networked to a computer or computer system and provide such information to the computer or computer system. Such a process eliminates the need for a human (*e.g.*, bank teller or branch manager) to manually count the types of such currency and/or enter such information into the branch's computer system.

According to some embodiments, sorters may be used to strap down loose currency by denomination. For example, when larger retail customers such as grocery stores or other retailers deposit large volumes of currency, an operator using a sorter at the branch could run the deposit through the sorter and sort the bills by denomination, *e.g.*, \$1 bills into Pocket 1, \$5 into Pocket 2, \$10 into Pocket 3, *etc.* Furthermore, strap limits could be set for each pocket or denomination, *e.g.*, 100 bills per denomination. Then as a strap limit is reached, the operator could remove the bills and place an appropriate strap around the set of bills, *e.g.*, a set of 100 \$20 bills may be physically bound with a strap labeled "\$20" and/or "\$2000" and/or having an appropriate color, *e.g.*, blue. Then the branch's inventory could more readily be kept via straps of currency rather than as loose currency. This procedure would facilitate the branch's ability to keep track of its inventory as it is easier and faster to manually count straps of currency rather than manually count loose currency.

Additionally, maintaining inventories of straps of currency also facilitates the bank's ability to provide currency to its customers especially its large retail customers who typically order straps of currency from the bank branch. When its customers order straps of currency, the orders can be quickly and easily filled as the sorter has enabled

the bank to maintain inventories of strapped currency in advance of receiving the orders. Currently, bank branches often have to order such inventories of strapped currency from a downtown location and pay an armored car service to transport the strapped currency.

According to some embodiments wherein the sorter is used to facilitate a
5 branch's ability to maintain its inventory in straps, at the end of the day because the inventory is broken down and strapped, the head teller for a branch can more easily and quickly determine if there is any excess inventory of any denomination to sell to the main vault. Likewise, this method enables the branch to more quickly and easily
10 determine if the branch is short of a given denomination and then order the appropriate denominations and volumes of currency from the bank's main vault. By reducing the amount of currency that it transported to and from the branch (and the main vault) to just the volume of excess and/or shortage of currency, the volume of currency being
15 transported is reduced thereby reducing the transportation and handling costs.

According to some embodiments, sorters in a plurality of bank branches are
15 networked with a bank's computer system. For example, the sorters may be networked over a bank's internal network or over the Internet. In some embodiments, the networking is accomplished by coupling the sorter or sorters in a bank branch to a computer within the bank branch wherein that computer is networked with a bank computer system. According to some embodiments, information about the bills
20 processed by each sorter connected to the network is automatically transmitted to the bank's computer system and may be provided to a home office. Alternatively, a branch teller at a branch may enter information about the branch's inventories into the computer system (which operation may be facilitated where the sorter is used to help the branch maintain strapped currency inventories) and this information could be maintained at a
25 home office.

The home office can then maintain inventory information for each of a plurality of branches and use this information to send orders to branches and/or armored car services directing currency bills to be sent to and from the bank's main vault and/or among the branches. According to some embodiments, the networked system may
30 automatically generate such orders. According to some embodiments, the information may be used to accomplish cash settlement over the network including in some examples over the Internet. For example, cash settlement software running on the computer system may use the information provided by the sorters and/or regarding the various

inventories of currency (*e.g.*, per denomination) at each branch to accomplish cash settlement. For example, at the end of each day the cash settlement software may generate any necessary instructions concerning the transfer of money among the branches and the main vault. Such systems would also enable the home office to know what excess currency to expect to be sent by each branch and/or received at the main vault and vice versa.

In some embodiments, ATMs are also connected to the network and they provide information to the central office concerning how much money has been dispensed, their need for currency replenishment, and/or how full their deposit bins are. Software running on the system can then also generate any necessary instructions concerning the transfer of money among the branches and ATMs and the main vault.

An example of a networked sorting system is illustrated in FIG. 18. The system comprises a plurality of currency sorters 1800 residing in a plurality of bank branches 1801a-f. The sorters 1800 are networked to the bank's computer network and thereby are connected to a computer 1810 in a central office 1850 of the bank. In some embodiments the sorters 1800 are coupled directly to the banking network such as the sorter in Branch 6 (1801f). Alternatively, in some embodiments the sorters are coupled to the banking network via a computer residing in a bank branch such as computer 1810 residing in Branch 3 (1801c). The banking network may comprise any of the many known topologies. Thus, according to some embodiments, no central office 1850 may be present and the acts otherwise performed by the central office may be performed elsewhere or in a distributed manner. The networked sorting system may also comprise an connection to the bank's main vault 1803 and/or a connection to one or more armored car service companies 1805.

FIG. 19 illustrates a process of redistributing currency among the bank branches and main vault according to one embodiment of the present invention. In the illustrated example, the networked sorting system determines that Branch 1 (1801a) has \$5,000 in excess \$1 bills and \$10,000 in excess \$20 bills. Of the \$10,000 in excess in \$20 bills, \$4,000 are of ATM fit quality. The system also determines that Branch 2 (1801b), which may be physically close to Branch 1 has a shortage of \$1 and \$20 bills. More specifically, the system determines that Branch 2 needs \$5,000 in \$1 bills and \$9,000 in \$20 bills including \$4,000 in ATM quality \$20 bills. Using this information, the system, such as via a processor within the system, determines that \$5,000 in \$1 bills, \$4,000 in

ATM fit \$20 bills, and \$5,500 in \$20 bills should be transferred from Branch 1 to Branch 2 and sends instructions to that effect to Branches 1 and 2 and to the armored car service. Such a transfer leaves Branch 1 with an excess of \$500 of \$20 bills and Branch 2 with a shortfall of \$500 of \$20 bills but in the present embodiment the system determines that such discrepancies are within the inventory tolerance levels of Branches 1 and 2 and thus no additional currency transfer is required. In some embodiments, the system makes the required currency transfer decisions and/or generates the appropriate instructions to Branches 1 and 2 and the armored car service automatically (such as via the network or other means such as automatically generated faxes). Because Branches 1 and 2 are in close proximity the cost of transporting the currency between Branches 1 and 2 may be less expensive than if currency had to be routed between the branches and the main vault.

Furthermore, the system may determine that Branch 3 has an excess of \$90,000 (\$50,000 in \$100 bills and \$40,000 in \$20 bills) and direct Branch 3 to return this money to the main vault and direct an armored car service to pick up this money from Branch 3 and delivery it to the main vault. Similarly, the system may determine that Branch 6 has an excess of \$20,000 in \$1 bills and a shortfall of \$60,000 in \$20 bills (including a shortfall of \$20,000 in ATM quality \$20 bills). The system then directs Branch 6 to send \$20,000 in \$1 bills to the main vault and instructs the main vault to send \$60,000 in \$20 bills consisting of at least \$20,000 in ATM quality \$20 bills to Branch 6. In some embodiments, the system may also contact an armored car service to make this transfer. As discussed above, in some embodiments, the system makes the required currency transfer decisions and/or generates the appropriate instructions to the branch, the main vault and/or the armored car service automatically.

According to some embodiments, a sorter could be used to keep track of branch currency inventory and provide such information to the bank's home office. For example, at the beginning of the day, a branch employee such as the head teller could enter the inventory on hand at the branch into a sorter according to some embodiments of the present invention and the sorter could store that information in a memory contained in the sorter. Then when loose money is received throughout the day, the sorter would automatically update its inventory. For example, before running incoming currency through the sorter, an incoming button or selection element could be selected by the operator to inform the sorter that the bills to be processed are incoming bills and that the data about such bills should be added to the branch's inventory totals. According to

some embodiments, information about the source of the incoming currency could also to entered into the sorter and stored therein, *e.g.*, "Betty's Retail Store No. 6", or "Account 123". Additionally, when strapped currency is received, the user interface could permit information about the number of straps of each denomination which has been received to be entered into the sorter and the sorter could update the inventories based on such information.

In a similar fashion, when currency is to be sold or disbursed such as to a commercial account (*e.g.*, a local gas station), an outgoing button or selection element could be selected by the operator to inform the sorter that the bills to be processed are outgoing bills and that the data about such bills should be subtracted from the branch's inventory totals. Information about where the money is going could also be entered into the sorter. Likewise, when strapped currency is disbursed, the user interface could permit information about the number of straps of each denomination which is outgoing to be entered into the sorter and the sorter could update the inventories based on such information. Accordingly, the sorter could keep a running total of the branch's inventories and periodically send this information to the bank's home office. For example, such data could be sent to the home office at night. A networked system could keep a running total of the inventories of each branch and the main vault. According to some embodiments, software on the networked computer system monitors inventory levels at the branches and the main vault and determines when an inventory level for one or more denominations falls below an associated minimum level and re-orders currency as required to replenish inventories at associated branches.

According to some embodiments, inventory levels of a branch are maintained on a computer system and one or more sorters according to the present inventions are networked to that computer system. Alternatively or additionally, other currency processing machines such as those discussed in United States Patent Nos. 5,687,963; 6,311,819; and 6,278,795 as well as in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/068,977 filed February 8, 2002 (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003-0015395A1) and/or note counters are networked to the computer system. Additionally, ATMs for the branch may also be coupled to the computer network. As described above, the currency bills processed by such machines can be added to or subtracted from the branch's inventory levels being maintained by the computer system. For example, a deposit from a commercial account received at the branch's night deposit box could be processed by a

compact multi-pocket sorter as described above (*e.g.*, the device of FIG. 1a), and the breakdown of received bills could be sent to the computer system where the inventory levels may be correspondingly increased. Likewise, using a single or dual-pocket currency denominating device at a teller window, a teller could run bills received from a walk up customer through such devices and the information determined by those machines (*e.g.*, the breakdown by denomination) could be sent to the computer system and the inventory levels updated. In similar manner, a teller could run bills to be disbursed to a customer through a networked currency processing machine (*e.g.*, a one or two pocket currency denominating device or a note counter) and the information determined by those machines (*e.g.*, the breakdown by denomination) could be sent to the computer system and the inventory levels updated, in this case reduced accordingly. Similarly, networked ATMs could provide, for example, information about the amount of currency which is dispensed and/or the remaining inventory in the ATMs. Furthermore, the branch's computer system could be part of a bank computer network including other branches, the main vault, and remote ATMs so data from all these sources could be shared and monitored.

The above principles are applicable to environments other than bank branches. For example, retail stores having a sorter according some embodiments of the present invention may be able to track and maintain their inventories of currency bills and reduce the need for the transportation of currency as well. For example, instead of shipping money received from customers to its bank and ordering replacement money needed for its operation from its bank, using a sorter according to some embodiments of the present invention, an operator located at the store could sort the received money and easily extract the bills needed for the store's operation. Accordingly, only excess money would need to be sent to the store's bank and the need to order currency from the bank may be reduced or eliminated. For example, as described in more detail in some of the other patents and applications incorporated by reference above, see, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/068,977 filed February 8, 2002 and published as U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003-0015395A1, the sorters according to some embodiments of the present invention may be configurable to permit the operator to set strap limits per denomination.

For example, a store's daily inventory needs for currency bills may be as indicated in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Denomination/Type	Amount	Number
\$1	\$5,000	5,000
\$5	\$2,000	400
\$10	\$2,000	200
\$20	\$1,000	50
\$20 ATM Fit	\$2,000	100
\$50	\$1,000	20
\$100	\$0	0

Accordingly, the operator of the store's sorter may be able to set the strap limits for these denominations as follows: 5,000 for \$1, 400 for \$5 bills, 200 for \$10 bills, 50 for non-ATM fit \$20 bills, 100 for ATM fit \$20 bills (to service, *e.g.*, an ATM located in the store), and 20 for \$50 bills. Alternatively, strap limits maybe set in dollars rather than units. Then during operation of a sorter so configured, the sorter would provide an indication to the operator, *e.g.*, via a sound and/or a visual indication such as via a user interface, that a given strap limit has been reached. Thus while totaling up a batch of money (*e.g.*, all the money received during a day), with the sorter's help, the operator could easily set aside the desired amounts of each denomination and then bundle any additional money for delivery to the store's bank.

In the above example, where a strap limit exceeded a pocket limit (*i.e.*, the maximum number of bills which may be accommodated in a given pocket, *e.g.*, 200 or 400), then when a pocket limit was reached before a strap limit for the denomination associated with the full pocket, the user interface could notify the operator to remove the bills from the full pocket and set them aside for retention by the store. As additional pocket limits or the strap limit for that denomination are reached, the user interface could direct the operator to add such currency to that previously set aside.

An exemplary configuration for a sorter designed to handle the sorting in the above example may comprise a sorter having seven or more output receptacles, with a first pocket being assigned to receive \$1 bills, a second pocket being assigned to received \$5 bills, a third pocket being assigned to received \$10 bills, a fourth pocket being assigned to received non-ATM quality \$20 bills, a fifth pocket being assigned to received ATM quality \$20 bills, a six pocket being assigned to received \$50 bills, and a

seventh pocket being assigned to received \$100 bills. Such a machine may have one or more reject pockets as well and/or rejects may be handled by delivering a reject bill to one of the seven dedicated pockets and suspending the operation of the machine. An appropriate indication such as via a message display via the user interface may also be provided to the operator (*e.g.*, "Suspect bill in Pocket 7—Remove and Press Continue"). For sorters having more pockets, additional pockets may be assigned to high volume or high strap limit denominations, *e.g.*, \$1 bills in the above example.

Sorters according to embodiments of the present invention may also be employed at central vaults of banks or other locations which currently use large, expensive sorters. Currently most commercial vaults are set up with two stations for currency processing. At the first station, there is usually a one or two output receptacle currency denominating device. At the first station, a teller accepts currency associated with deposits, for example, the deposits of large retail customers. For each deposit, the teller processes the mixed denominations of currency and verifies the total deposit amount. The currency is then placed, mixed, into a tray and the teller verifies the next deposit. From time to time, the teller sells the full trays to the second station. At the second station, the currency is sorted down by denomination on large expensive multi-pocket currency denominating machines that range anywhere from \$100,000 to \$1 million or more. These large expensive sorters have pockets dedicated to individual denominations, *e.g.*, a dedicated \$1 pocket, a dedicated \$5 pocket, a dedicated \$10 pocket, a dedicated \$20 pocket, a dedicated \$50 pocket, and a dedicated \$100 pocket.

According to some embodiments, a method comprises performing the acts of the first and second stations on a compact multi-pocket currency sorter according to the present invention. For example, using one of the sorters described above, *e.g.*, see FIGs. 1- 15, a teller could verify the amount of individual deposits and sort down the deposit by denomination at the same time.

FIG. 20a illustrates an embodiment wherein bills are fed through the transport mechanism of a sorter wherein the leading edge changes. The input hopper is adapted to accept a stack of bills 2000 with their narrow edge parallel to the front of the machine. Bills are then fed from the input hopper as indicated by location I to location III with a narrow edge 200b leading. According to some embodiments evaluating or bill characteristic sensors are positioned along the transport path between locations I and III. At location III, a bill is stopped momentarily and then feed either to the right toward

position 2004 or to the left toward position 2007. After a bill is stopped at locations III, it is fed either to the right toward position 2004 or to the left toward position 2007 with a wide edge leading—wide edge 200a for bills fed to the left toward position 2004 and wide edge 200c for bills fed toward position 2007. The transportation then proceeds as described above in connection with FIG. 4a, *e.g.*, proceeding through a rotating mechanism to re-orient the bills so that a wide edge of the bills is parallel to the front of the sorter and feeding the bills wide edge leading into one of the output receptacles. In some alternative embodiments, output receptacles are located only to one side of the input hopper so that from position III bills would be fed only to the right or only to the left. As with the above embodiments, the number of output receptacles in a given column may be one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, or more and more than one column may be coupled together, see, *e.g.*, FIGs. 11a and 11b. The column containing the input hopper and the columns containing output receptacles may be of modular construction as described above in connection with FIGs. 14a and 14b. Other than the orientation of the input hopper, various embodiments of the initial narrow edge feed sorters would have the outside appearance of the various sorters described above.

FIG. 20b illustrates an alternate embodiment wherein bills are fed through the transport mechanism of a sorter wherein the leading edge changes. FIG. 20b illustrates an exemplary location of an imager 106a in the sorter. The input hopper is adapted to accept a stack of bills 2000 with their narrow edge parallel to the front of the machine. Bills are then fed from the input hopper as indicated by location I to location III with a narrow edge 200b leading. According to some embodiments image sensors such as imager 106a, are positioned along the transport path between locations I and III. At location III, a bill is stopped momentarily and then feed either to the right toward position 2004 or to the left toward position 2007. After a bill is stopped at locations III, it is fed either to the right toward position 2004 or to the left toward position 2007 with a wide edge leading—wide edge 200a for bills fed to the left toward position 2004 and wide edge 200c for bills fed toward position 2007. The transportation then proceeds as described above in connection with FIG. 4a, *e.g.*, proceeding through a rotating mechanism to re-orient the bills so that a wide edge of the bills is parallel to the front of the sorter and feeding the bills wide edge leading into one of the output receptacles. In some alternative embodiments, output receptacles are located only to one side of the input hopper so that from position III bills would be fed only to the right or only to the

left. As with the above embodiments, the number of output receptacles in a given column may be one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, or more and more than one column may be coupled together, see, *e.g.*, FIGs. 11a and 11b. The column containing the input hopper and the columns containing output receptacles may be of modular construction as described above in connection with FIGs. 14a and 14b. Other than the orientation of the input hopper, various embodiments of the initial narrow edge feed sorters would have the outside appearance of the various sorters described above.

Although described in the context of U.S. bills, other embodiments of the present invention process Euros, British pounds, Canadian dollars, Japanese Yen, or some combination of U.S. bills, Euros, pounds, Yen, and/or Canadian dollars. The principles of the present invention are applicable to currency bills of other countries as well.

In some embodiments of the current invention, four output receptacles are located to the left of the input receptacle, and four output receptacles are located to the right of the input receptacle. One set of four output receptacles is arranged vertically on the left side of the input receptacle and a second set of four output receptacles is arranged vertically on the right side of the input receptacle so that there is only one width of output receptacle on each side of the input receptacle. This allows a machine to have eight output receptacles, while its width is not significantly greater than the width of the input receptacle and two output receptacles. The height of this machine is not significantly greater than that of a machine with four vertically stacked output receptacles.

According to other embodiments of the current invention, three output receptacles, in a vertical stack, are located to the left side of the input receptacle, and three output receptacles, in a vertical stack, are located to the right side of the input receptacle. This allows a machine to have six output receptacles and not be significantly wider than the width of the input receptacle and two output receptacles. The height of this embodiment is not significantly greater than that of a machine with three vertically stacked output receptacles.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, the device comprises a housing that is used to hold a control panel, an input receptacle and an output receptacle bay, which accepts modules, of one, two, three or four output receptacles to one side of an input receptacle. A transport mechanism and any sensors used to denominate,

authenticate, and determine the fitness of the bills and to control the flow of the currency bills reside within the housing.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, the device contains a housing that is used to hold a control panel, an input receptacle, two symmetric module bays for output receptacle modules, one to the right and one to the left of the input
5 receptacle and control panel, a transport mechanism, and any sensors used to denominate, authenticate, and determine the fitness of the bills. The transport mechanism is designed so that the bills can be transported through either the left or right module bay of the housing where the output receptacle modules may contain one or
10 more output receptacles.

The modular unit of output receptacles in some embodiments contain four output receptacles and is located on only one side of the input receptacle. According to other embodiments, the modular output unit contains three output receptacles and is located on only one side of the input receptacle. In further embodiments the modular output unit
15 may have two output receptacles. In yet further embodiments the modular output unit may have only one receptacle.

According to other embodiments, the device contains one modular output unit having three output receptacles, and one modular unit having four output receptacles. One of these modular units will be located to the left of the input receptacle, and the
20 other modular unit will be located to the right of the input receptacle, depending on how the modules are installed.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a currency processing device comprises an input receptacle, an evaluation unit and a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacle.

According to yet another embodiment of the present invention, a currency
25 processing device comprises an input receptacle, an evaluation unit, a transport path that transports currency bills in three-dimensions, and a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacle.

According to a further embodiment of the present invention, a currency
30 processing device comprises a transport mechanism adapted to transport currency bills in three-dimensions.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a currency processing device comprises an input receptacle positioned to receive a stack of bills to be

processed, a discriminating unit adapted to determine the denomination of the bills, a first modular column of output receptacles having a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacle, a second modular column of output receptacles having a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacle, and a transport mechanism for transporting bills, one at a time, from the input receptacle to one of the output receptacles.

According to yet another embodiment of the present invention, a currency processing device comprises an input receptacle positioned to receive a stack of bills to be processed, a discriminating unit adapted to determine the denomination of the bills, a first modular column of output receptacles having a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacle, a second modular column of output receptacles having a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacle, wherein the first and second modular columns of output receptacles are both laterally offset in the same direction from the input receptacle, and a transport mechanism for transporting bills, one at a time, from the input receptacle to one of the output receptacles.

According to yet a further embodiment of the present invention, a currency processing device comprises an input receptacle positioned to receive a stack of bills to be processed, a discriminating unit adapted to determine the denomination of the bills, a first modular column of output receptacles having a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacle, a second modular column of output receptacles having a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacle, wherein the first and second modular columns of output receptacles are laterally offset in opposite directions of each other from the input receptacle, and a transport mechanism for transporting bills, one at a time, from the input receptacle to one of the output receptacles.

While particular embodiments and applications of the present invention have been illustrated and described, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise construction and compositions disclosed herein and that various modifications, changes, and variations may be apparent from the foregoing descriptions without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A currency processing device for receiving a stack of currency bills and rapidly processing the bills in the stack, the device comprising:
 - an input receptacle positioned to receive a stack of bills to be processed, each bill having a leading edge and a trailing edge;
 - 5 a plurality of output receptacles adapted to receive bills after the bills have been processed laterally offset from said input receptacle;
 - a discriminating unit adapted to determine the denomination of the bills, the discriminating unit including a detector positioned between said input receptacle and said output receptacles; and
 - 10 a transport mechanism for transporting the bills, one at a time, from the input receptacle to the output receptacles and past said discriminating unit, said transport mechanism including
 - at least first, second and third transport paths arranged to move currency bills from said input receptacle to at least one said output
 - 15 receptacle with the wide edge of the currency bills leading,
 - a bill rotating mechanism in said first transport path for rotating the currency bills around an axis passing through the leading and trailing edges of the currency bills and orthogonal to the those edges so that the leading edge of a currency bill exiting the first
 - 20 transport path is aligned with said second path, and
 - a bill rotating mechanism in said third transport path for rotating the currency bills, around an axis passing through the leading and trailing edges of the currency bills and orthogonal to the those edges so that the leading edge of a currency bill exiting said third
 - 25 transport path is aligned with said output receptacles,
 - said transport mechanism moving the currency bills from said input receptacle to at least one said output receptacle without reducing the speed at which the bills are moved.
2. The currency device of claim 1 in which said discrimination unit produces at least one control signal representing the processing of each currency bill for the purpose of tracking and directing each currency bill.
- 30

3. The currency processing device of claim 2 in which said transport mechanism includes diverters for directing bills from said first transport path to at least one second path responsive to said control signal.
4. The currency processing device of claim 2 in which said transport mechanism includes a diverter for directing bills from said at least one second path to at least one third path in which said diverter is responsive to said control signal.
5. The currency processing device of claim 2 in which said transport mechanism includes diverters for directing bills from said transport mechanism to selected output receptacles in which said diverters are responsive to said control signal.
6. The currency device of claim 1 in which said plurality of output receptacles includes a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset to the left of said input receptacle.
7. The currency device of claim 1 in which said plurality of output receptacles includes a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset to the right of said input receptacle.
8. The currency device of claim 1 in which said plurality of output receptacles includes a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset to the right of said input receptacle and a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset to the left of said input receptacle.
9. A method of currency processing which includes the acts of:
 - moving currency bills having a leading edge and a trailing edge from a stack of bills placed in an input receptacle to a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from said input receptacle, wherein the act of moving includes the acts of:
 - removing bills from said input receptacle one at a time;
 - rotating the removed bills 90° around an axis extending orthogonally through the leading and trailing edges of the bills; and
 - moving the rotated bills laterally in the direction in which said output receptacles are offset from said input receptacle.
10. The method according to claim 9 in which the bills are again rotated 90° around an axis extending orthogonally through the leading and trailing edges of the bills, before the bills are delivered to said output receptacles.

11. The method according to claim 9 further including the act of examining the currency bills having a leading edge and a trailing edge while moving said bills from said input receptacle to said output receptacles, and

the act of delivering said bills to selected output receptacles based on said

act of examining.

12. A method for rapidly moving currency bills from a stack of bills placed in an input receptacle of a currency processing device and to multiple output receptacles laterally offset from said input receptacle in said device, the method comprising the acts of:

removing bills from said stack one at a time;

moving the bills removed from said stack away from said input receptacle

along a first transport path;

examining said bills, including authenticating, counting and denominating said bills;

rotating the bills 90° around an axis extending orthogonally through the

leading and trailing edges of said bills, and

moving the rotated bills laterally along a second transport path in the direction in which said output receptacles are offset from said input receptacle;

rotating the bills 90° around an axis extending orthogonally through the leading and trailing edges of said bills so that said bills are aligned to said output receptacles; and

delivering said bills to said output receptacles along a third transport path.

13. The method according to claim 12 whereby said bills can be moved from said first transport path to said second transport path without reducing the speed at which the bills are moved.

14. The method according to claim 12 whereby said bills are directed to said output receptacles based on said examination.

15. A currency processing device for receiving a stack of currency bills and rapidly processing the bills in the stack, the device comprising:

an input receptacle positioned to receive a stack of bills to be processed;

a plurality of output receptacles for receiving bills after the bills have been processed, the output receptacles arranged such that at least one output

receptacle is located to the right of the input receptacle, and at least one
the output receptacle is located to the left of the input receptacle;
a transport mechanism for transporting the bills, one at a time, from the input
receptacle to the output receptacles;
5 a discriminating unit for processing the bills, the discriminating unit including a
detector positioned between the input receptacle and the output
receptacles, the discriminating unit be adapted to count and determine the
denomination of bills.

16. A currency processing device for receiving a stack of currency bills and rapidly
10 processing the bills in the stack, the device comprising:

an input receptacle positioned to receive a stack of bills to be processed;
a plurality of modular output receptacles laterally offset from the input
receptacle;

15 a transport mechanism for transporting bills, one at a time, from the input
receptacle to the plurality modular output receptacles;

a discriminating unit including a detector positioned between the input receptacle
and the output receptacle, said discriminating unit being adapted to count
and determine the denomination of bills;

20 a housing for said input receptacle, transport mechanism, and discrimination unit,
the housing having a front side, a back side, a left side, and a right side;
wherein the front side of the housing is adapted to permit bills to be received with
said input receptacle and wherein said housing is adapted to permit one or
modular output receptacles to be coupled to both the left side and the right
side of said housing; and

25 wherein said transport mechanism is adapted to permit bills to be fed through the
right side of the housing when one or modular output receptacles are
coupled to the right side of the housing and to permit bills to be fed
through the left side of the housing when one or modular output
receptacles are coupled to the left side of the housing.

30 17. A currency processing device for receiving a stack of currency bills and rapidly
processing the bills in the stack, said device comprising:

an input receptacle positioned to receive a stack of bills to be evaluated;

- a plurality of modular output receptacles laterally offset from said input receptacle for receiving said bills after said bills have been processed, said modular output receptacles being capable of being mounted to the device such that said modular output receptacles can be laterally offset either to the right or to the left of said input receptacle;
- a transport mechanism for transporting said bills, one at a time, from said input receptacle to said modular output receptacle along a transport path;
- a discriminating unit for evaluating said bills, said discriminating unit including a detector positioned between said input receptacle and said output receptacle, said discriminating unit counting and determining the denomination of said bills
- 10
18. The currency processing device of claim 17 further comprising:
- a processor that flags a currency bill meeting or failing to meet one or more criteria, said processor causing the transport mechanism to halt in response to the detection of a bill meeting or failing to meet said one or more criteria.
- 15
19. The currency processing device of claim 17 further comprising:
- a routing interface, said routing interface comprising a data retrieval device, said data retrieval device receiving information from a user of said processing device specifying a set of one or more output receptacles to which bills that are flagged by said processor are to be directed.
- 20
20. A method for processing currency bills comprising the acts of:
- receiving a stack of currency bills in an input receptacle;
- transporting each of the currency bills, one at a time, from said input receptacle to one of a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from said input receptacle;
- 25
- authenticating, counting and determining the denominations of the bills;
- directing some of the bills to an output receptacle laterally offset to the right of said input receptacle and some of the bills to an output receptacle laterally offset to the left of said input receptacle based on the denomination of the bill and the location of the output receptacle for that denomination.
- 30
21. A method of automatically reporting financial information from a bank branch to a central banking computer comprising the acts of:

processing currency located at a facility using a currency processing device having an input receptacle and a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacles;

reporting results of the processing automatically to a central computer using a computing network containing at least the currency processing device at the facility and the central computer;

determining whether the facility reporting the results of the processing device possesses a proper number of bills of particular denominations.

22. A method of automatically ordering a delivery of currency to a facility comprising:

processing the currency located at a facility using a processing device having an input receptacle and a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacles;

reporting the results of the currency evaluation automatically to a central computer using a connection to a computing network containing at least one currency processing device at the facility and a central computer;

determining whether the possesses a deficient amount of the proper number of bills of particular denominations of currency; and

ordering a delivery of currency using a computing network containing at least the currency processing device and the central computer that restores the facility to the proper amount of currency if the facility is determined to have a deficient amount of particular denominations of currency.

23. A method of automatically ordering a shipment of currency from a facility comprising:

processing the currency located at the facility using a currency processing device having an input receptacle and a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacles;

reporting the results of the evaluation automatically to a central computer using a computing network containing at least one currency processing device and the central computer;

determining whether the facility having the currency processing device reporting the results of the processing device possesses an excess amount of the proper number of bills of particular denominations of currency;

ordering a shipment of currency from the location using the computing network containing at least the currency processing device and the central computer that restores the branch to the proper amount of currency if the facility is determined to have a deficient amount of particular denominations of currency.

- 5 24. A method of ordering a shipment of currency from a first facility to a second facility wherein the first and second facilities have currency processing devices having an input receptacle and a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacles and wherein the first and second facility are coupled to a
10 computing network comprising:
processing the currency located at a first facility using a first currency processing device;
processing the currency located at a second facility using a second currency processing device;
15 determining whether the first facility with the first currency processing device reporting the results of the first processing device possesses a deficient amount of the proper number of bills of particular denominations of currency;
determining whether the second facility with the second currency processing device reporting the results of the second processing device possesses an
20 excess amount of the proper number of bills of particular denominations of currency;
reporting the results of the evaluation at the first facility and at the second facility to a central computer using the computing network containing at least the
25 first currency processing device at the first facility, the central computer, and the second currency processing device at the second location;
ordering a shipment of currency from the second facility using a connection to the computing network, containing the central computer, and the first currency processing device that restores the second facility to the proper
30 amount of currency, if the second facility possesses a surplus quantity of currency;
ordering a delivery of currency to the first facility using a connection to the computing network containing at least the first currency processing

device, the central computer, and the second currency processing device that restores the first facility to the proper amount of currency, if the first facility possesses a deficient quantity of currency; and

generating a shipping request of an amount of currency from the second facility to the first facility so that the delivery is directly from the second facility to the first facility if the first facility possesses a deficient quantity of currency bills and the second facility possesses a surplus quantity of currency bills.

25. A currency processing device for receiving and processing a stack of currency bills, the currency processing device comprising:

an input receptacle for receiving a stack of bills to be evaluated, each bill having a leading edge and a trailing edge;

a plurality of output receptacles for receiving bills after the bills have been evaluated laterally offset from said input receptacle;

an imager for capturing an image of each bill, the captured image being used for at least one of authenticating, counting, and determining the denomination of the bills;

a first bill rotating mechanism for rotating the currency bills around an axis passing through the leading and trailing edges of the currency bills and orthogonal to the those edges; and

a second bill rotating mechanism for rotating the currency bills around an axis passing through the leading and trailing edges of the currency bills and orthogonal to the those edges so that the leading edge of a currency bill is aligned with said output receptacles.

26. The currency processing device of claim 25, wherein the imager produces at least one control signal representing the processing of each currency bill for the purpose of tracking and directing each currency bill.

27. The currency processing device of claim 26, further comprising a transport mechanism including diverters for directing bills from a first transport path to at least one second path responsive to said control signal.

28. The currency processing device of claim 26, further comprising a transport mechanism including a diverter for directing bills from at least one second path to at least one third path responsive to said control signal.

29. The currency processing device of claim 26, further comprising a transport mechanism including diverters for directing bills from said transport mechanism to one of said plurality of output receptacles responsive to said control signal.
30. The currency processing device of claim 25, wherein the imager includes at least one image sensor for capturing an image of a surface of the currency bills.
- 5 31. The currency processing device of claim 30, wherein the at least one image sensor comprises:
an upper image sensor for capturing an image of an upper surface of the currency bills; and
10 a lower image sensor for capturing an image of a lower surface of the currency bills.
32. A method of processing currency bills each having a leading edge and a trailing edge, the method comprising the acts of:
moving currency bills from a stack of bills placed in an input receptacle to a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from said input receptacle;
15 capturing an image of at least one surface of the currency bills;
creating a control signal based on the captured image of the currency bills;
rotating the bills 90° around an axis extending orthogonally through the leading and trailing edges of the bills; and
20 moving the rotated bills laterally toward one of said plurality of output receptacles based on the control signal.
33. The method of claim 31, further comprising:
rotating the bills 90° around an axis extending orthogonally through the leading and trailing edges of the bills, before the bills are delivered to said output receptacles.
- 25 34. The method of claim 31, wherein capturing comprises:
capturing an image of an upper surface of the currency bills; and
capturing an image of a lower surface of the currency bills.
35. The method of claim 31, wherein moving comprises moving the currency bills from the input receptacle one bill at a time.
- 30 36. A currency processing device for processing a stack of currency bills, the currency processing device comprising:
an input receptacle for receiving a stack of bills to be evaluated;

a plurality of output receptacles for receiving bills after the bills have been evaluated, the output receptacles arranged such that at least one output receptacle is located to the right of the input receptacle, and at least one the output receptacle is located to the left of the input receptacle;

5 a transport mechanism for transporting the bills, one at a time, from the input receptacle to one of the plurality of output receptacles; and

an imager for processing the bills and creating a control signal based on the evaluated bills, the imager including at least one image sensor adapted to capture an image of a surface of the bills.

10 37. The currency processing device of claim 36, wherein the imager comprises:

an upper image sensor for capturing an image of an upper surface of the bills; and
a lower image sensor for capturing an image of a lower surface of the bills.

38. The currency processing device of claim 36, wherein the plurality of output receptacles comprises a plurality of modular output receptacles, said modular output receptacles being capable of being mounted to the left or the right of said input receptacle.

39. The currency processing device of claim 36, further comprising a processor that flags a currency bill meeting or failing to meet one or more criteria, said processor causing the transport mechanism to halt in response to the detection of a bill meeting or failing to meet said one or more criteria.

40. The currency processing device of claim 36, further comprising:

a routing interface, said routing interface comprising a data retrieval device, said data retrieval device receiving information from a user of said currency processing device specifying a set of one or more output receptacles to which bills that are flagged by said processor are to be directed.

41. The currency processing device of claim 36, further comprising diverters for diverting the bills to a particular one of the plurality of output receptacles based on the control signal.

42. A method of reporting financial information from a bank branch to a central banking computer comprising:

30 processing the currency located at a facility using a currency processing device having an input receptacle and a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacles;

reporting the results of the evaluation to a central computer using a computing network including at least the currency processing device at the facility and the central computer;

determining whether the facility having the currency processing device reporting the results of the processing device possesses a proper number of bills of particular denominations.

43. The method of claim 42, further comprising:

ordering a delivery of currency using a computing network including at least the currency processing device and the central computer that restores the branch to the proper amount of currency, if the facility has a deficiency.

44. The method of claim 42, further comprising:

ordering a shipment of currency from the location having an excess quantity of currency using a computing network including at least the currency processing device and the central computer that restores the branch to the proper amount of currency, if the facility possesses an excess amount of currency.

45. A currency processing for receiving a stack of currency bills and rapidly processing the bills in the stack, the device comprising:

an input receptacle positioned to receive a stack of bills to be processed;

a first column of a plurality of output receptacles adapted to receive bills after the

bills have been processed laterally offset from the input receptacle;

a second column of a plurality of output receptacles adapted to receive bills after

the bills have been processed laterally offset from the input receptacle;

a discriminating unit adapted to determine the denomination of the bills; and

a transport mechanism for transporting the bills, one at a time, from the input

receptacle to one of the output receptacles.

46. The currency processing device of claim 45 wherein the first column of a plurality of output receptacles and the second column of a plurality of output receptacles are laterally offset from the input receptacle in the same direction.

47. The currency processing device of claim 46 wherein the first column of a plurality of output receptacles and the second column of a plurality of output receptacles are laterally offset to the left of the input receptacle.

48. The currency processing device of claim 46 wherein the first column of a plurality of output receptacles and the second column of a plurality of output receptacles are laterally offset to the right of the input receptacle.
49. The currency processing device of claim 46 further comprising a third column of a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacle in the opposite direction of the first column of a plurality of output receptacles and the second column of a plurality of output receptacles.
50. A currency processing for receiving a stack of currency bills and rapidly processing the bills in the stack, the device comprising:
- an input receptacle positioned to receive a stack of bills to be processed;
 - a first column of a plurality of output receptacles adapted to receive bills after the bills have been processed laterally offset from the input receptacle;
 - a second column of a plurality of output receptacles adapted to receive bills after the bills have been processed laterally offset from the input receptacle;
 - a discriminating unit adapted to determine the denomination of the bills; and
 - a transport mechanism for transporting the bills along a leading edge of the bill, one at a time, from the input receptacle to one of the output receptacles, the transport mechanism transporting bills along a first transport path with a narrow edge of the bill being the leading edge past the discriminating unit, the transport mechanism transporting bills along a second transport path with a wide edge of the bill being the leading edge to one of the plurality of output receptacles.
51. A currency processing device for receiving a stack of currency bills and rapidly processing the bills in the stack, the device comprising:
- an input receptacle positioned to receive a stack of bills to be processed;
 - an evaluation unit;
 - and a plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacle.
52. The currency processing device of claim 51 wherein the plurality of output receptacles laterally offset from the input receptacle are offset to the left of the input receptacle and the right of the input receptacle.
53. A currency processing device for receiving a stack of currency bills and rapidly processing the bills in the stack, the device comprising:
- an input receptacle positioned to receive a stack of bills to be processed;

an evaluation unit;

a plurality of output receptacles adapted to receive bills after the bills have been processed laterally offset from the input receptacle; and

a transport path that transports bills in three-dimensions from the input receptacle to one of the plurality of output receptacles.

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54. A currency processing device for receiving a stack of currency bills and rapidly processing the bills comprising:

a transport mechanism adapted to transport the bills in three-dimensions.

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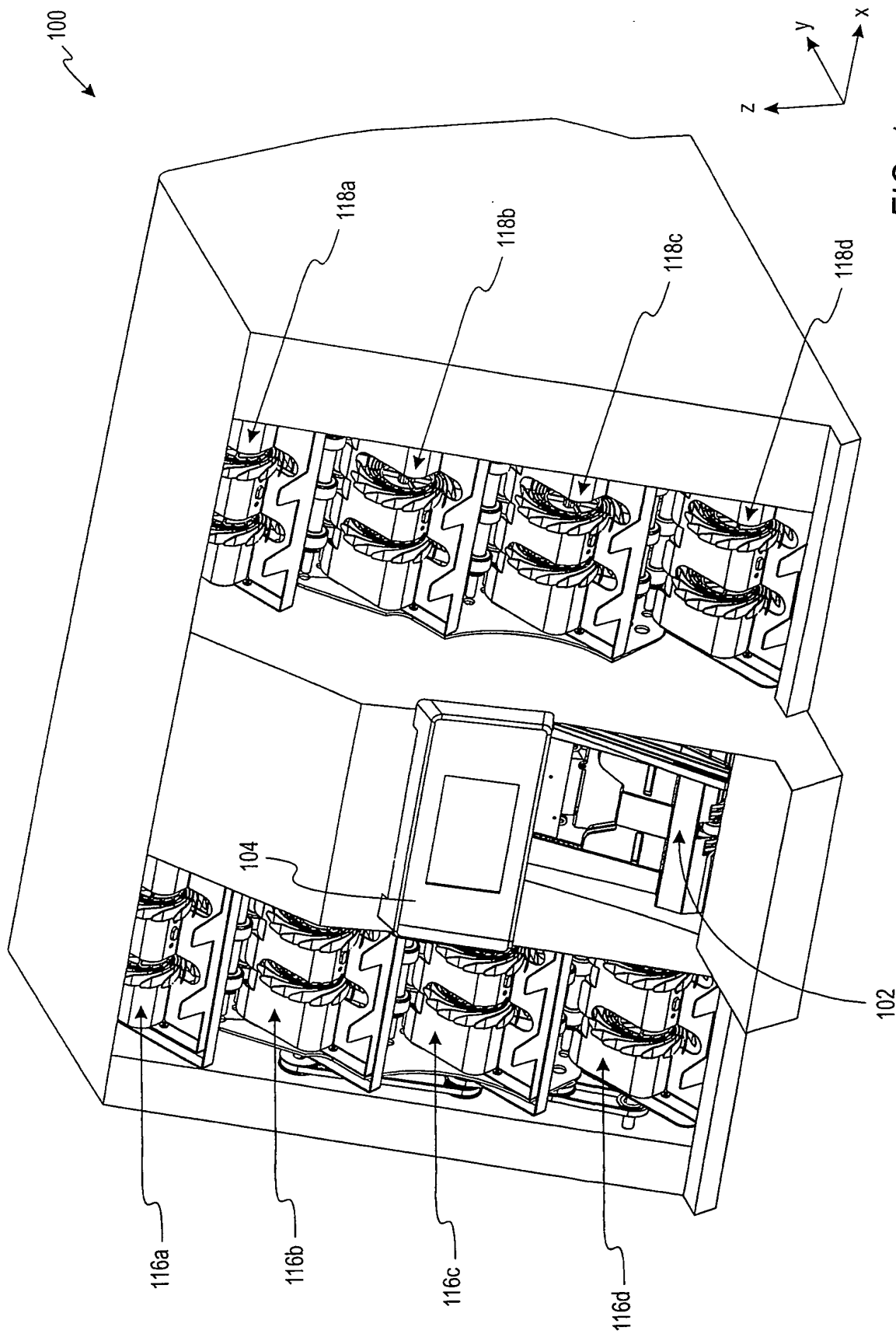
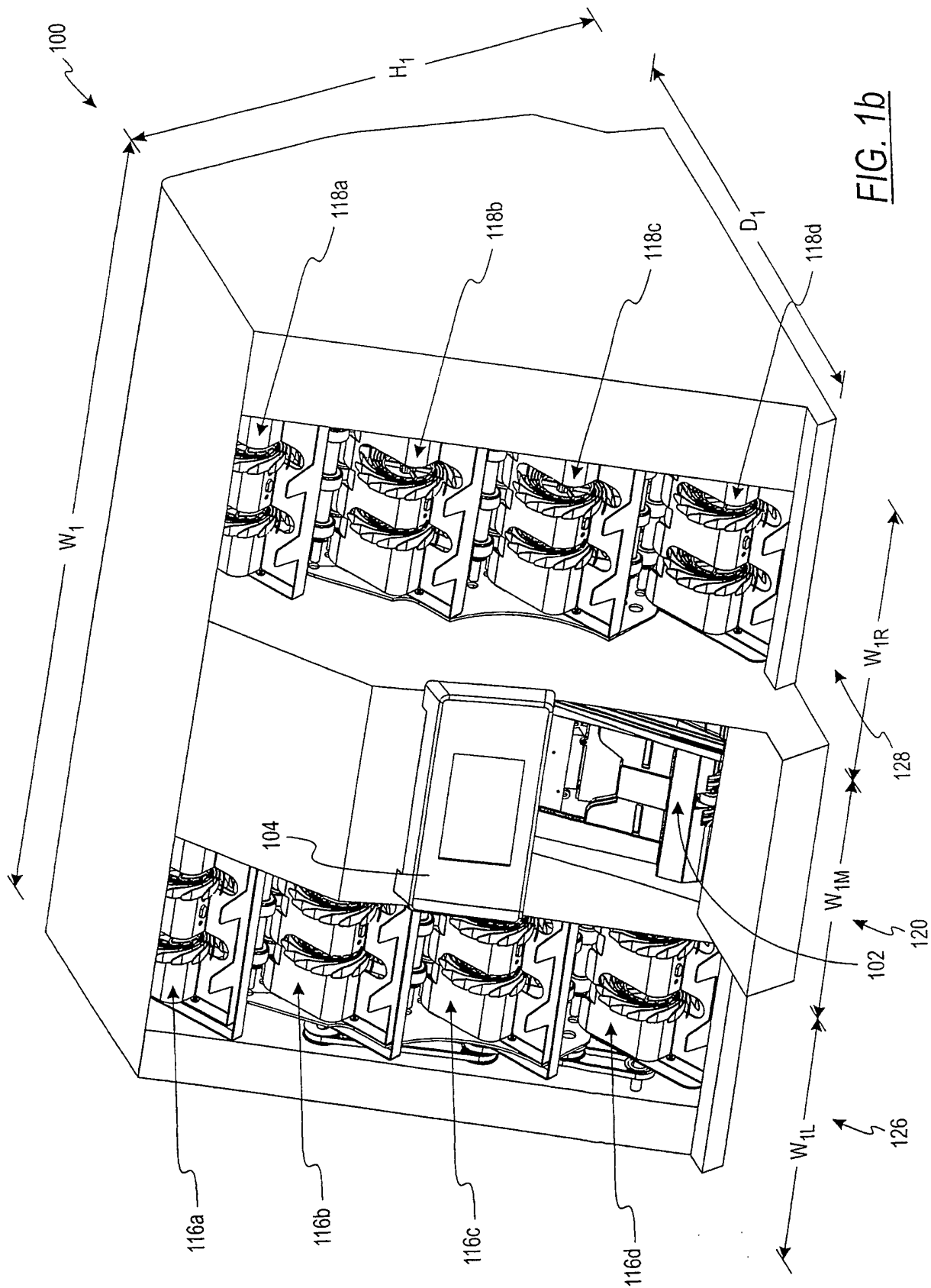


FIG. 1a

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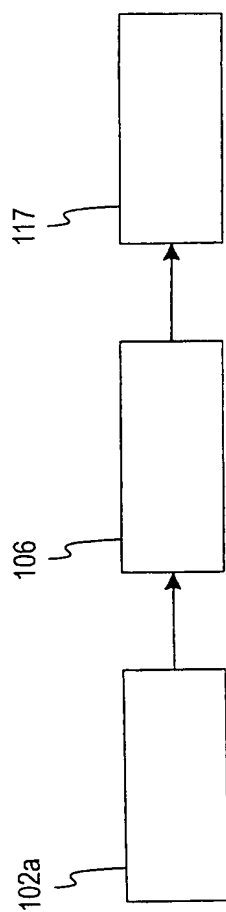


FIG. 1c

↖ 100a

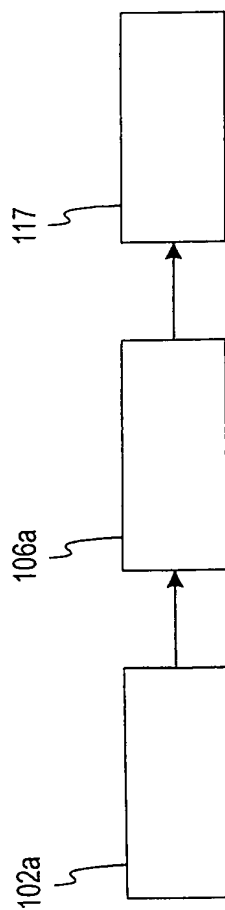


FIG. 1d

↖ 100b

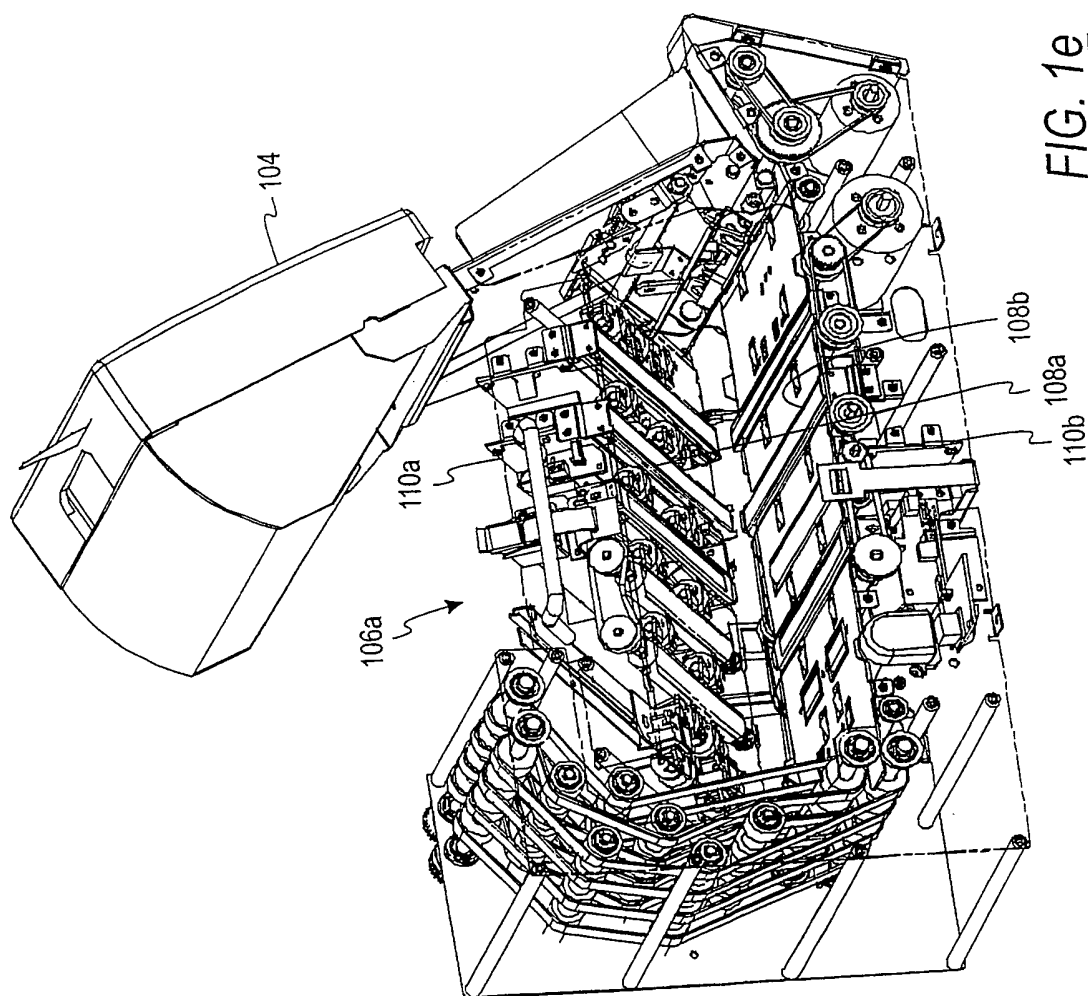


FIG. 1e

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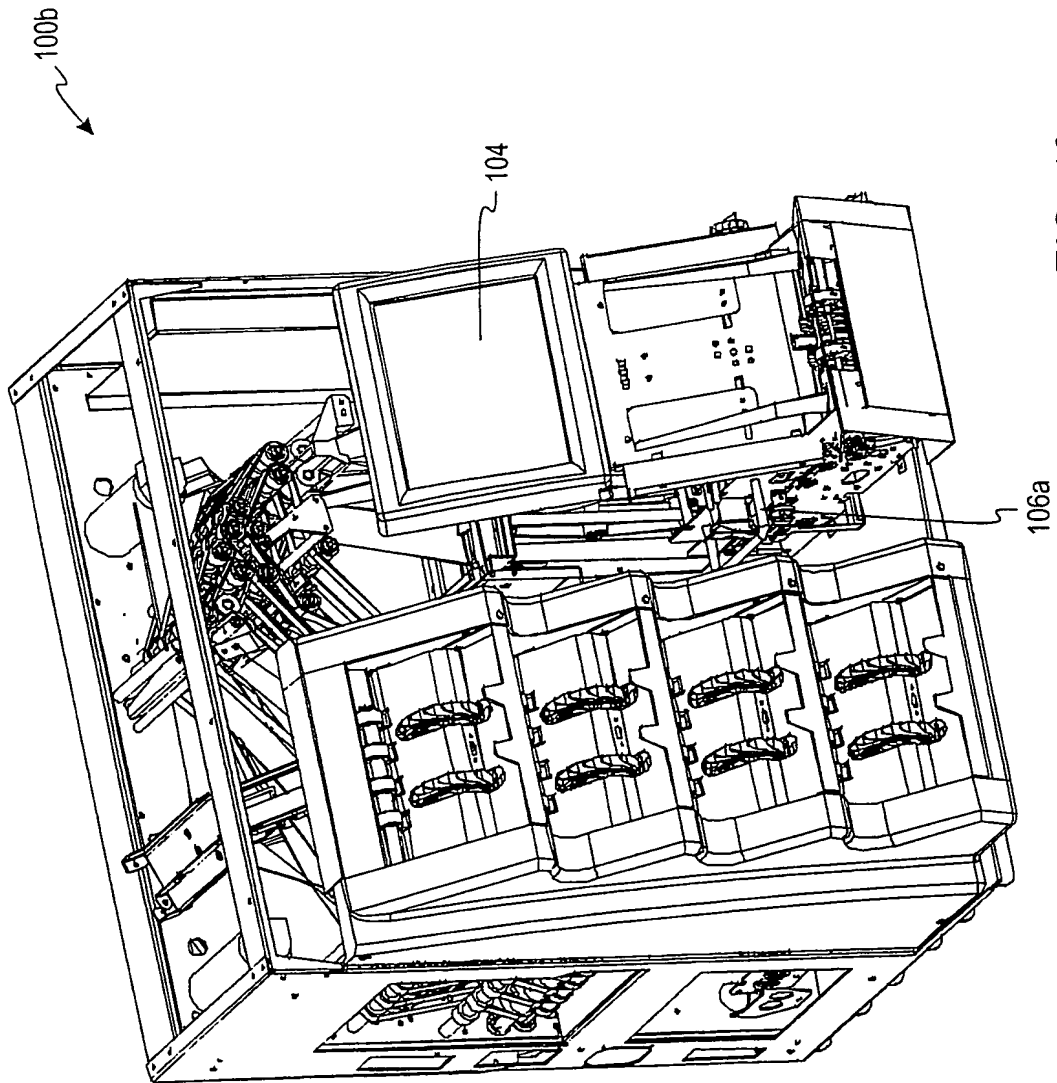


FIG. 1f

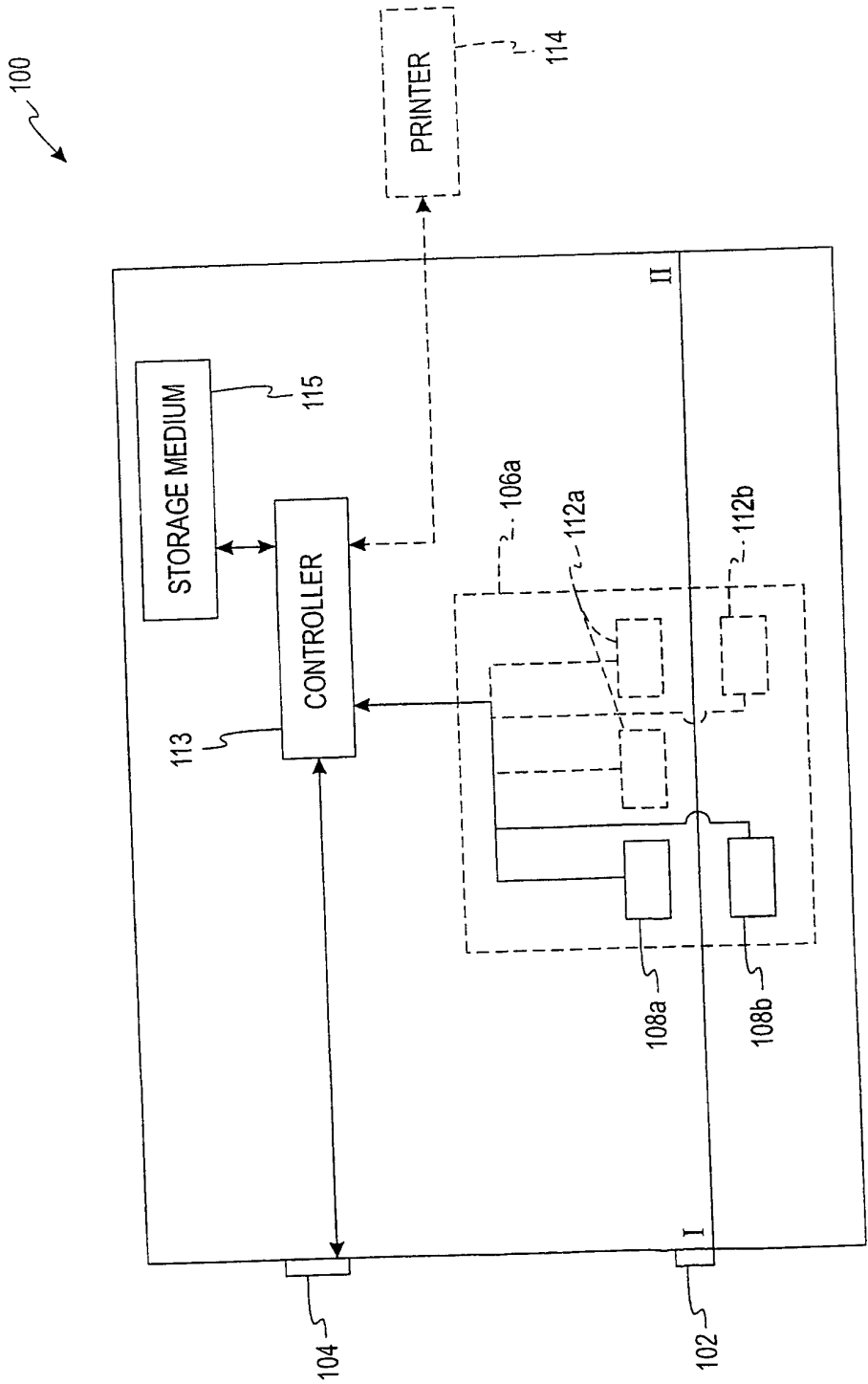


FIG. 1g

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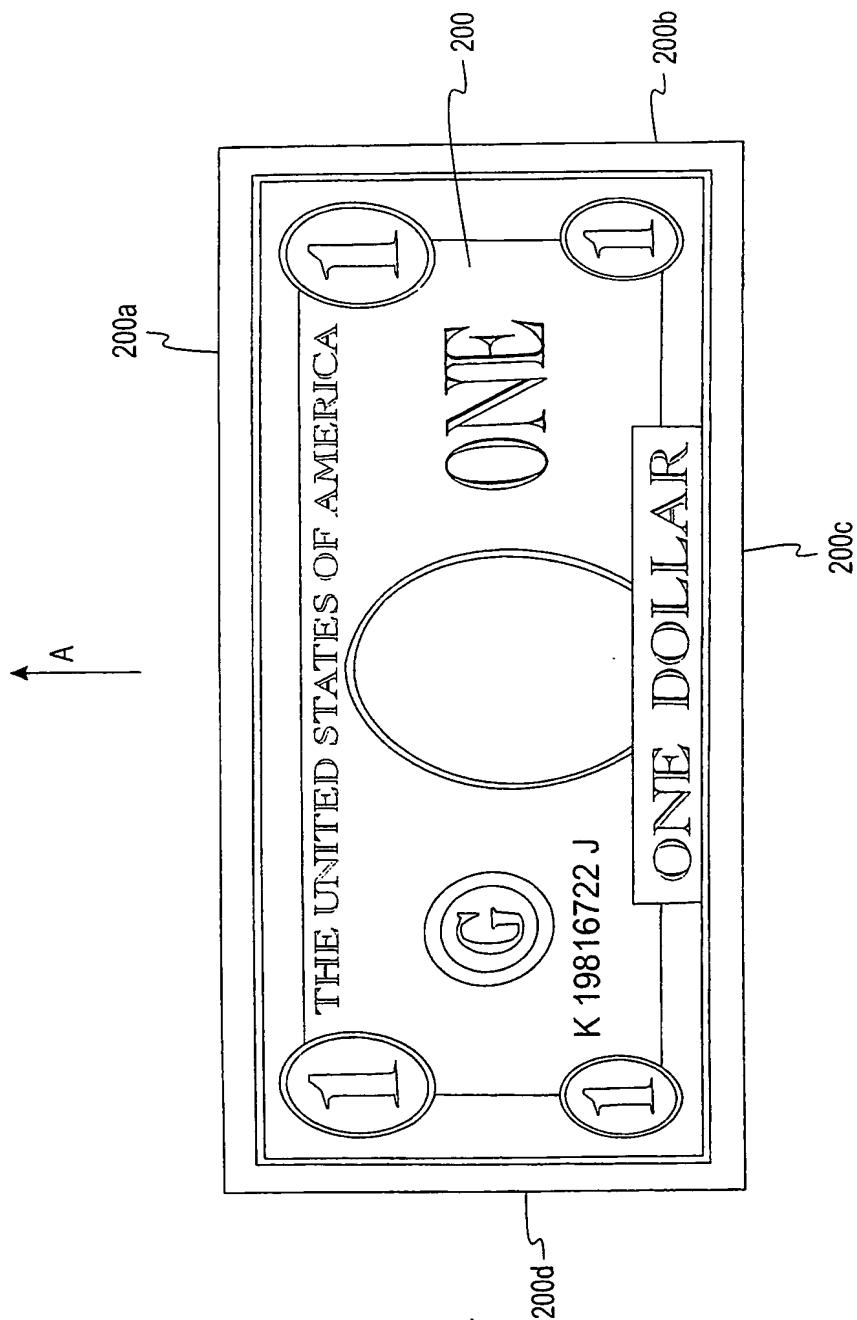


FIG. 2a

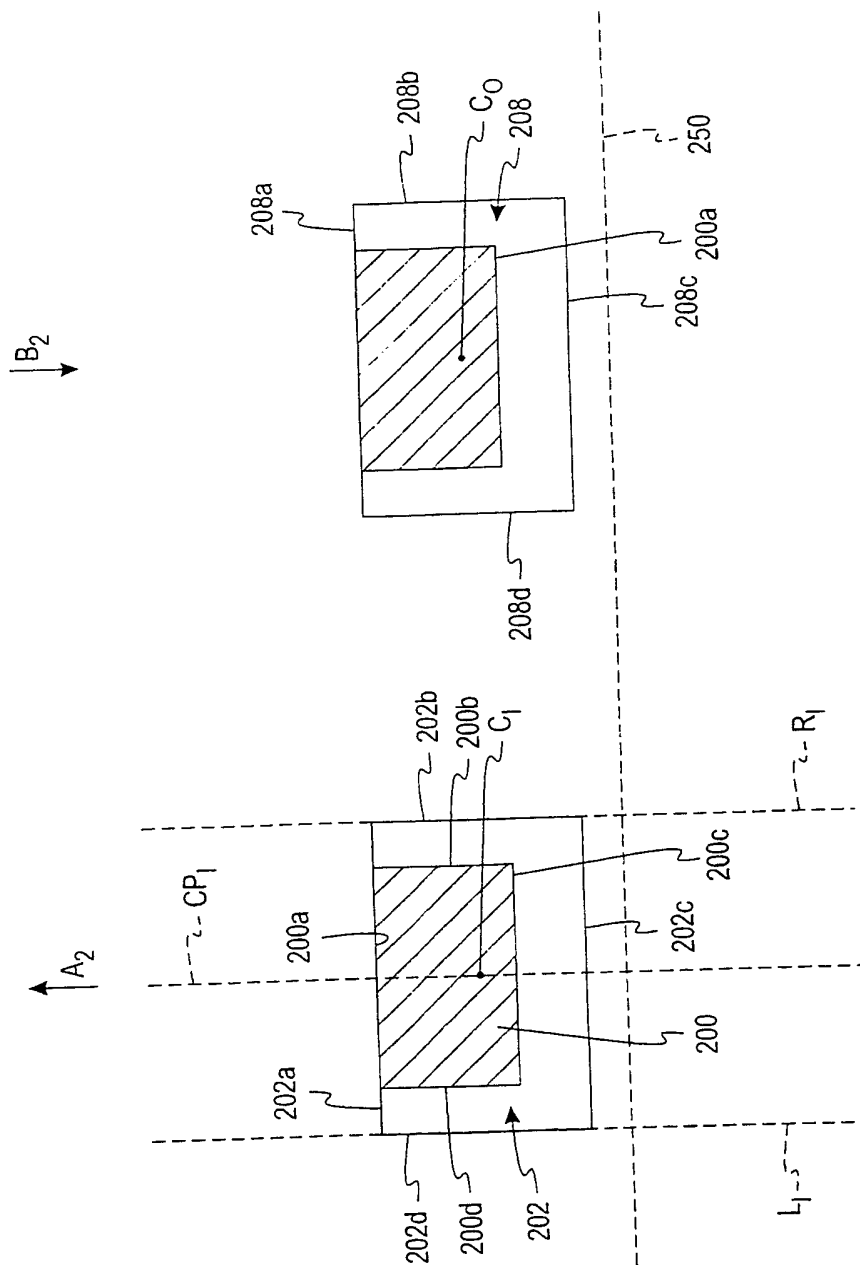


FIG. 2b

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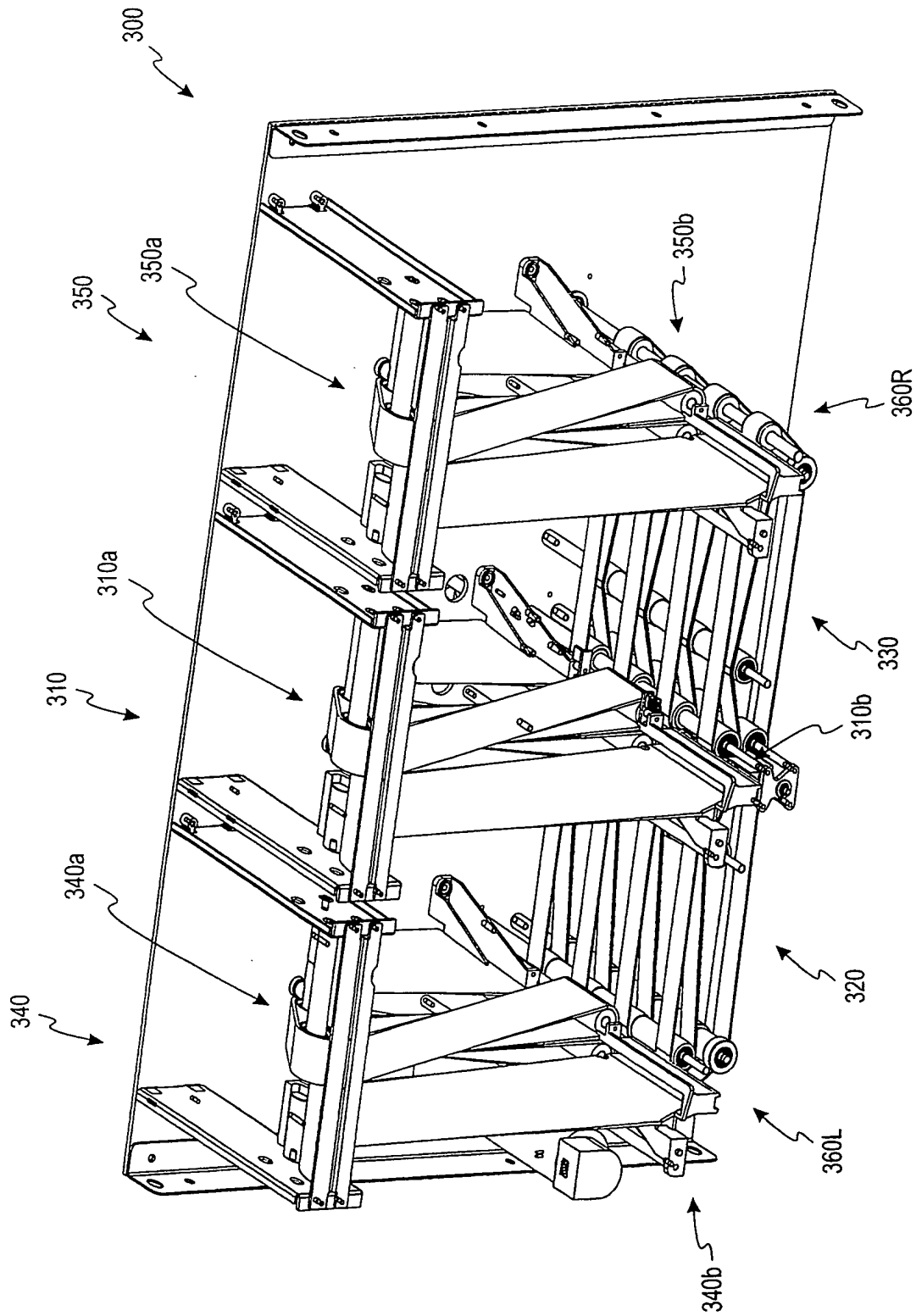


FIG. 3

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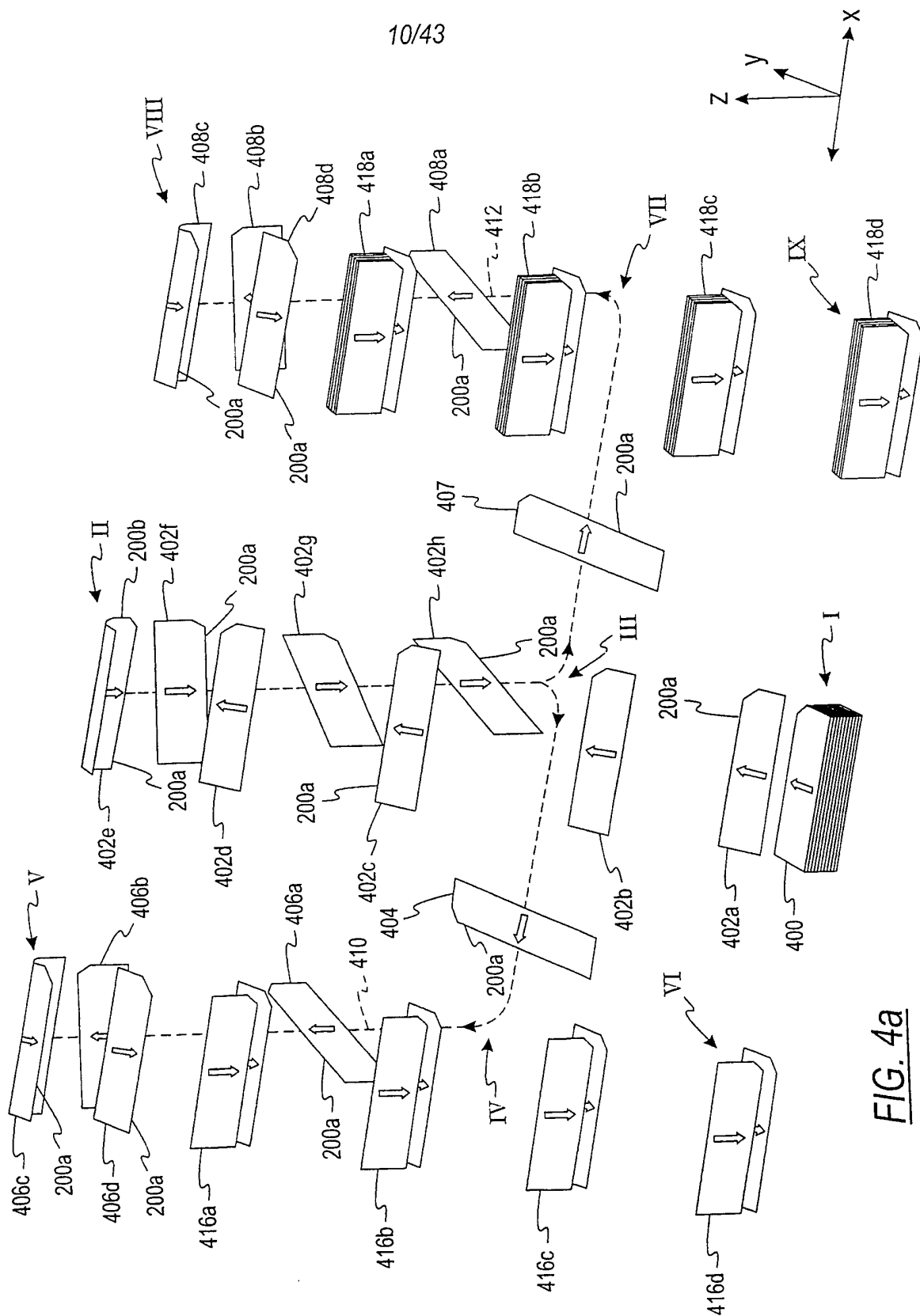


FIG. 4a

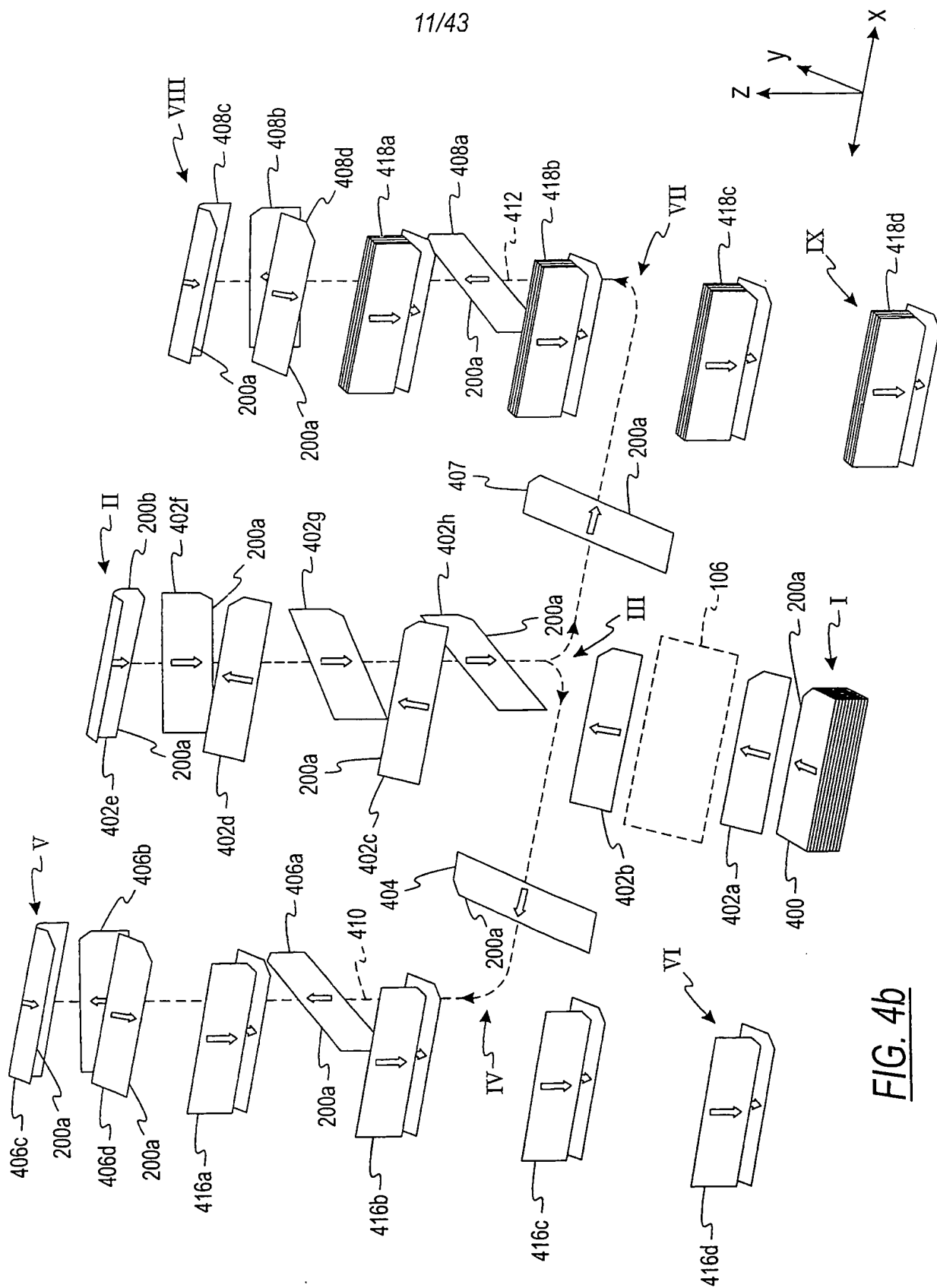


FIG. 4b

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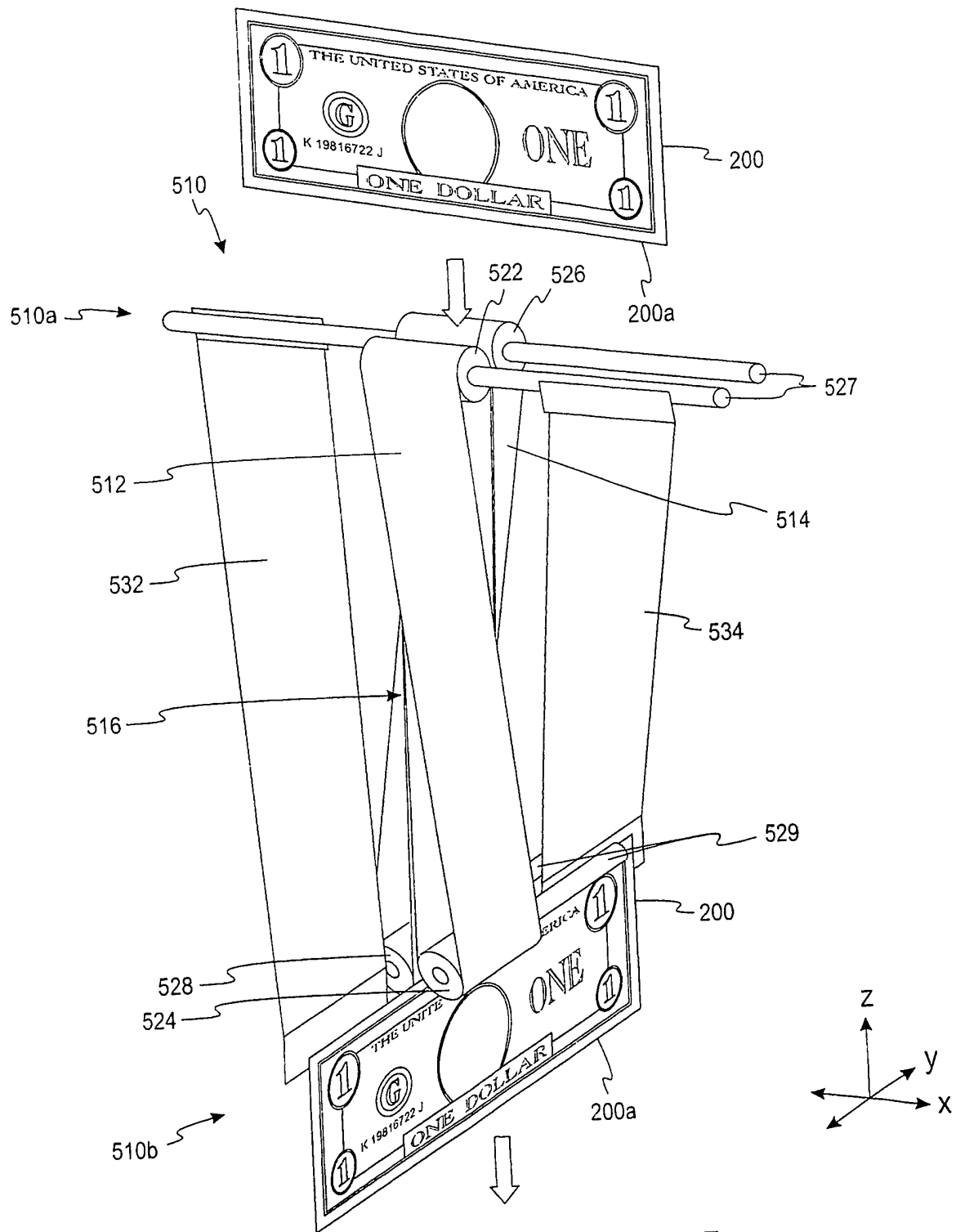


FIG. 5a

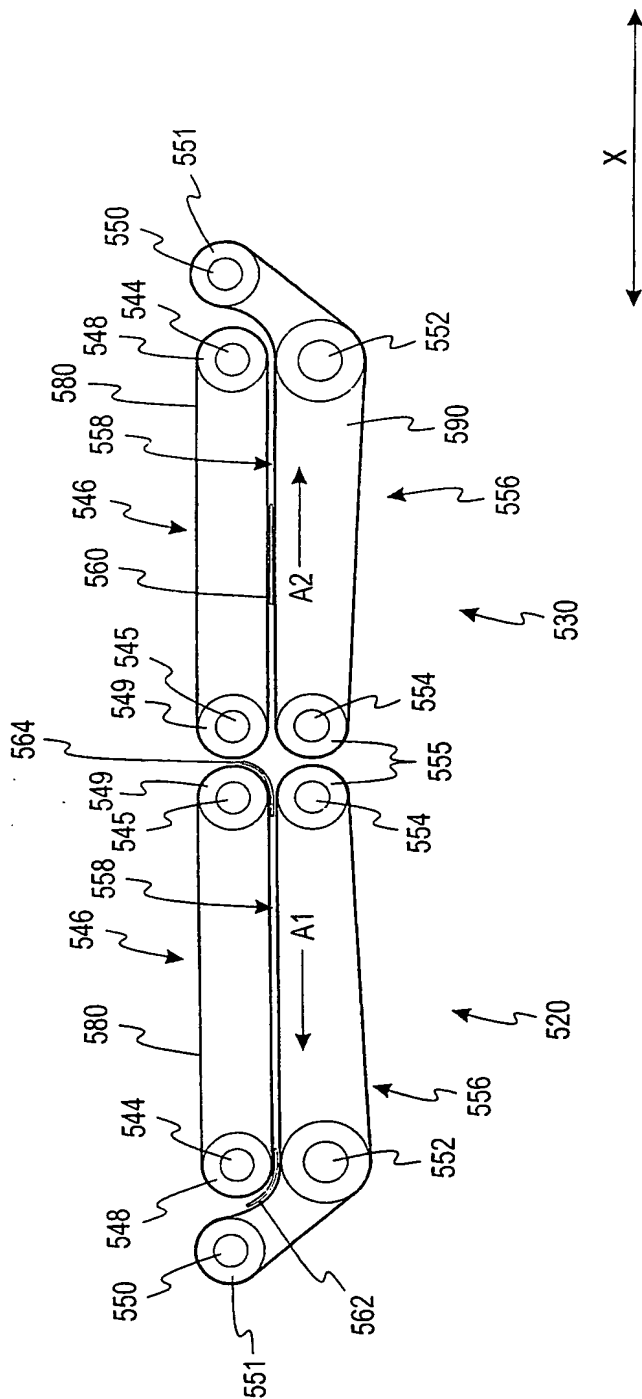
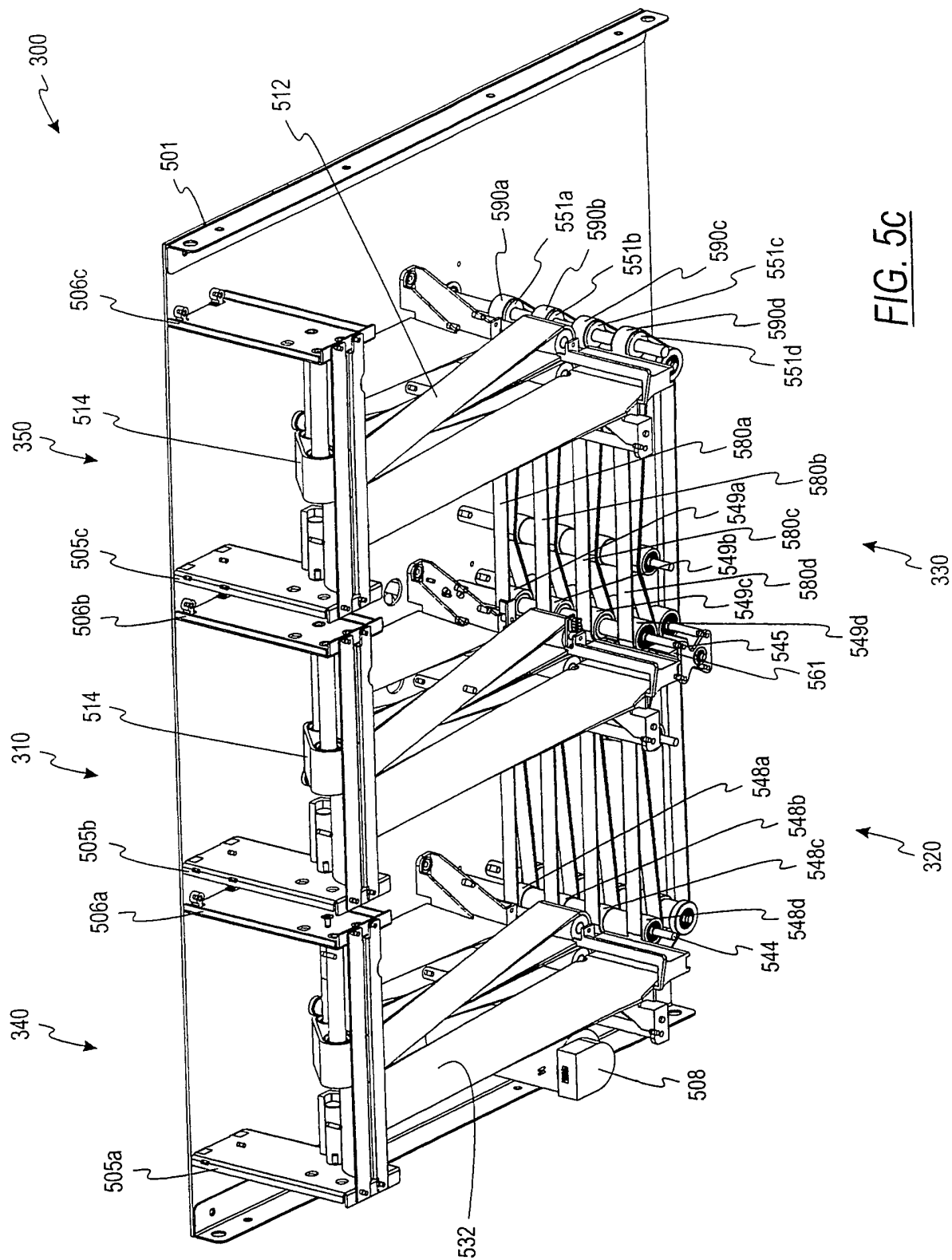


FIG. 5b

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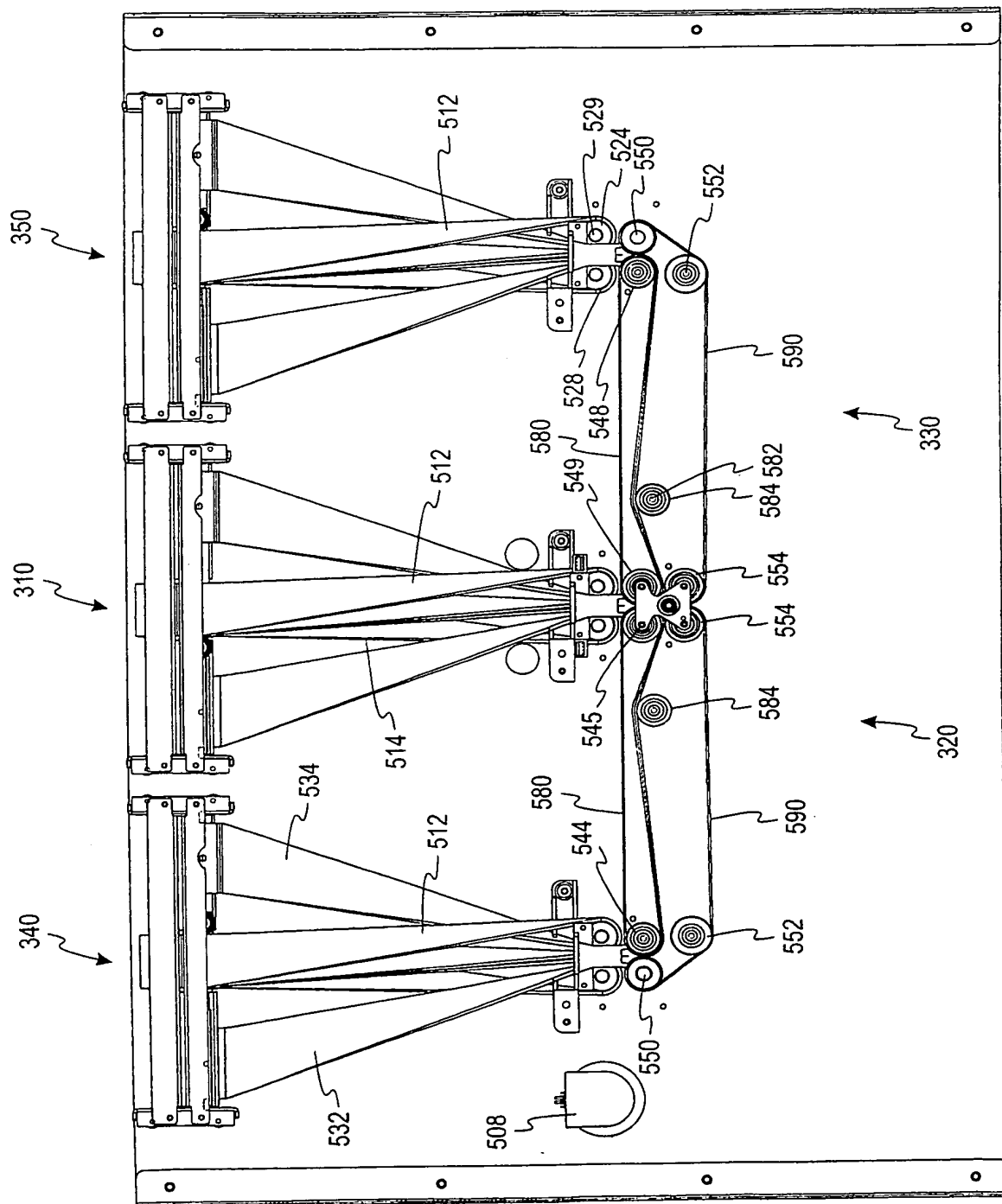


FIG. 5d

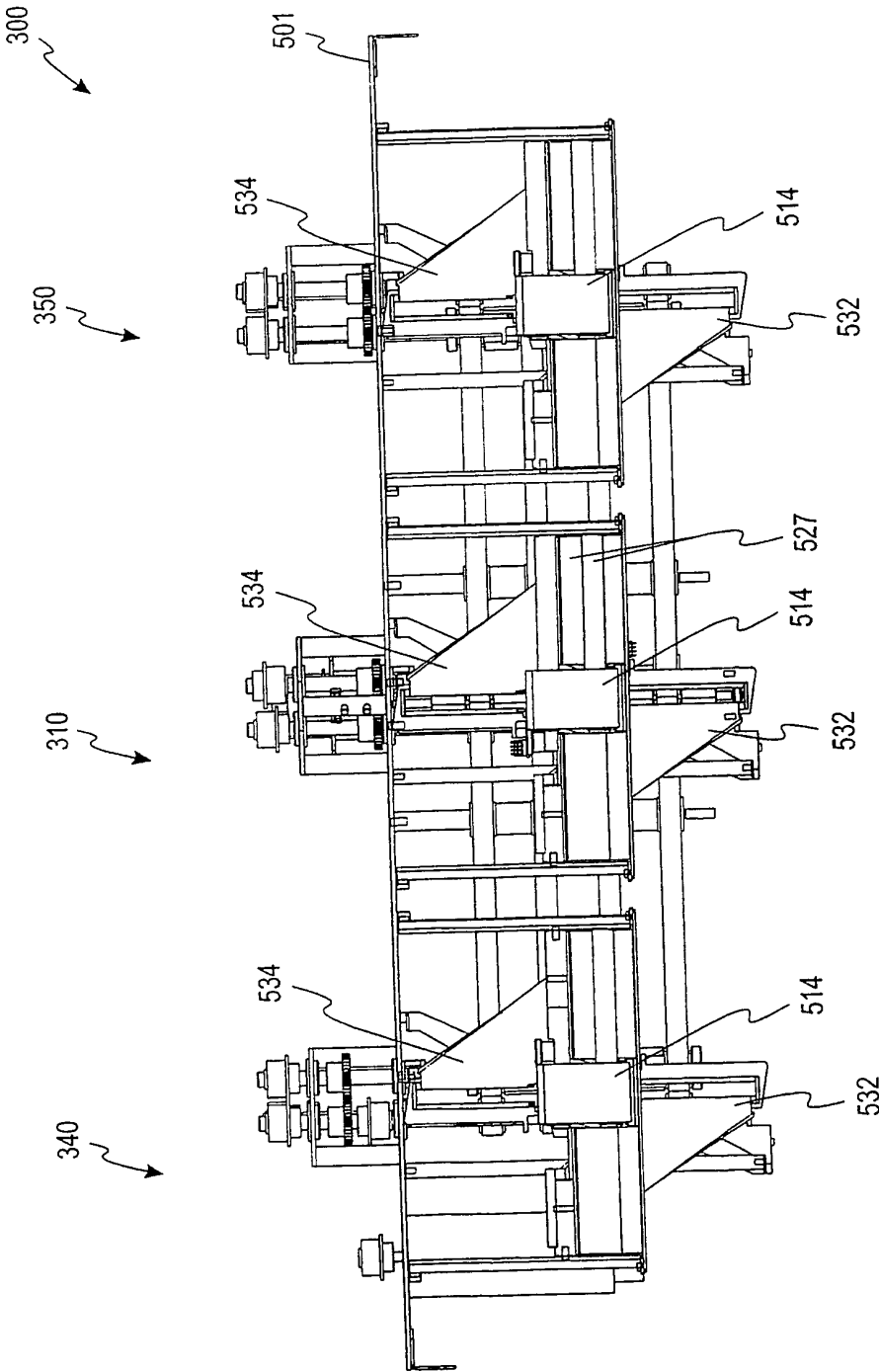


FIG. 5e

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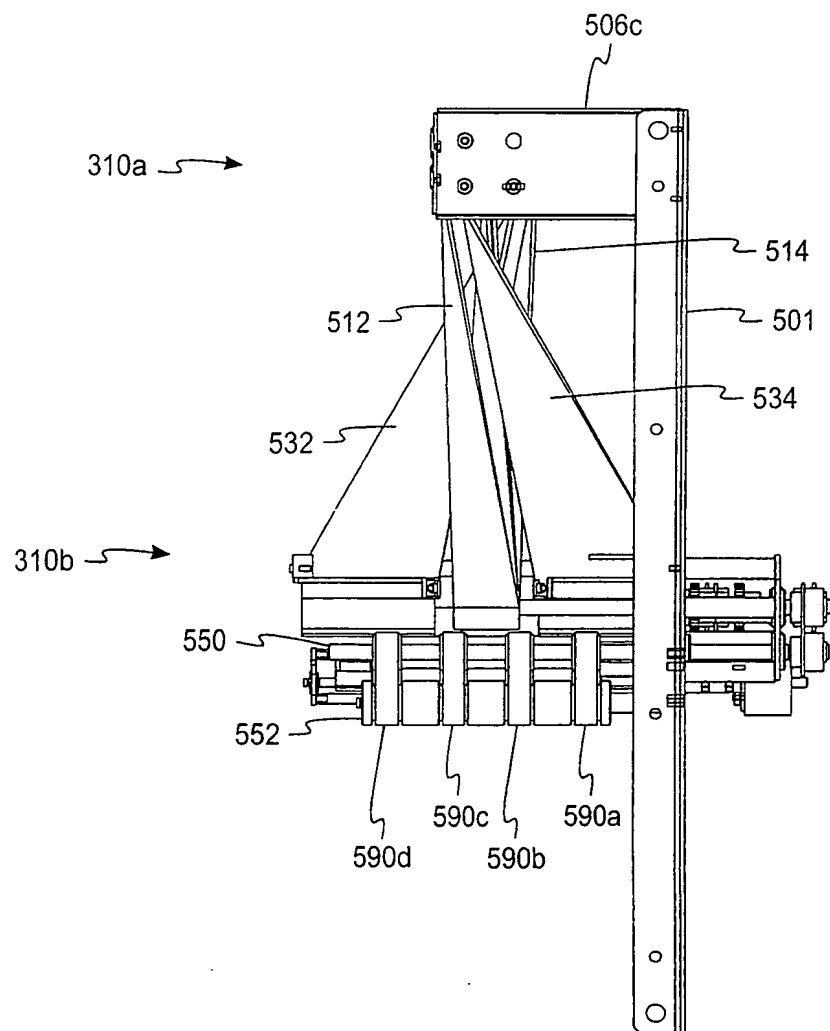


FIG. 5f

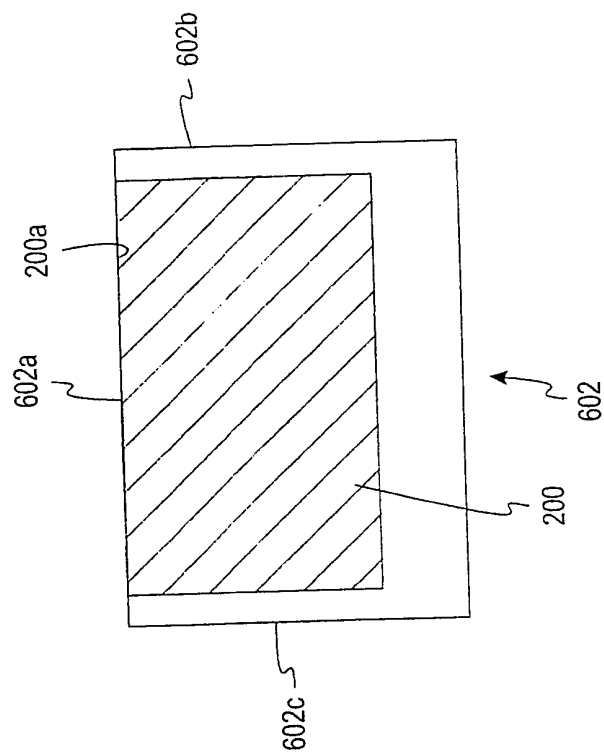


FIG. 6b

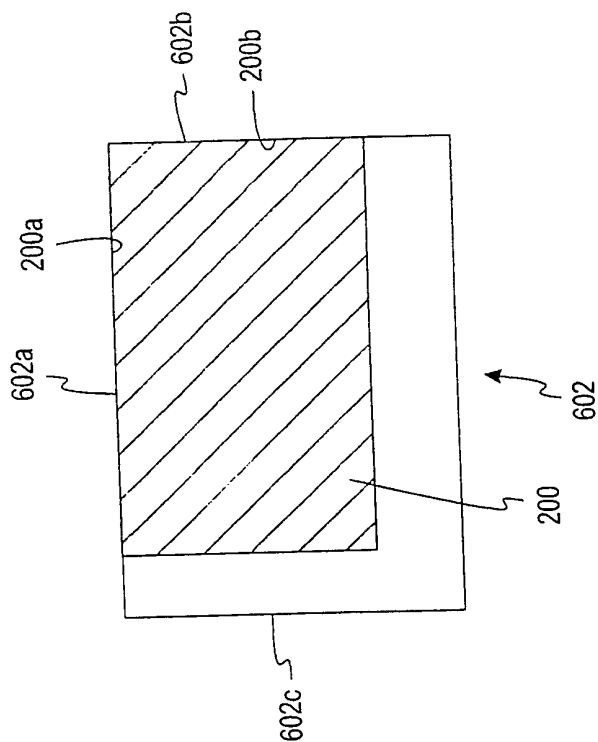


FIG. 6a

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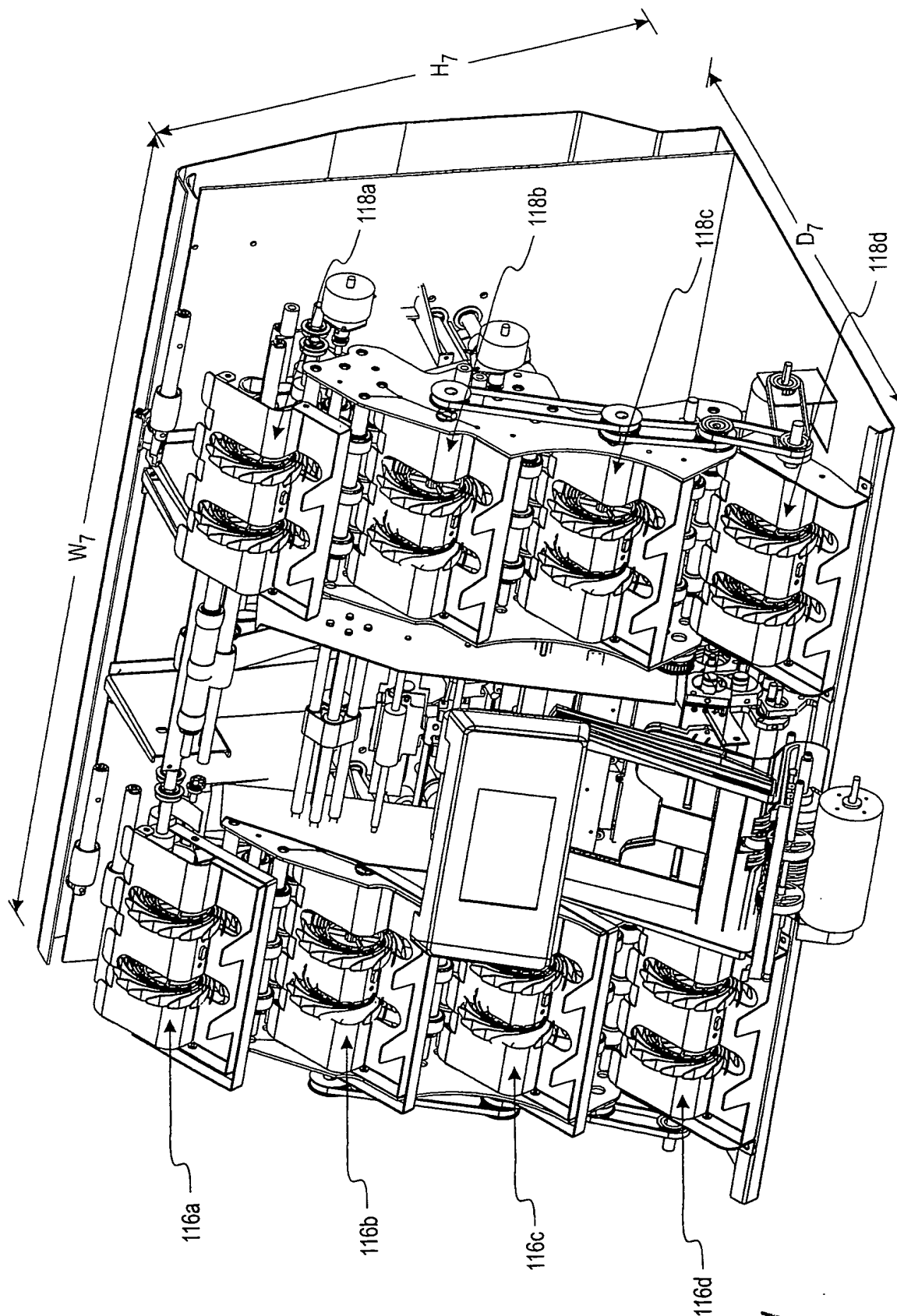


FIG. 7

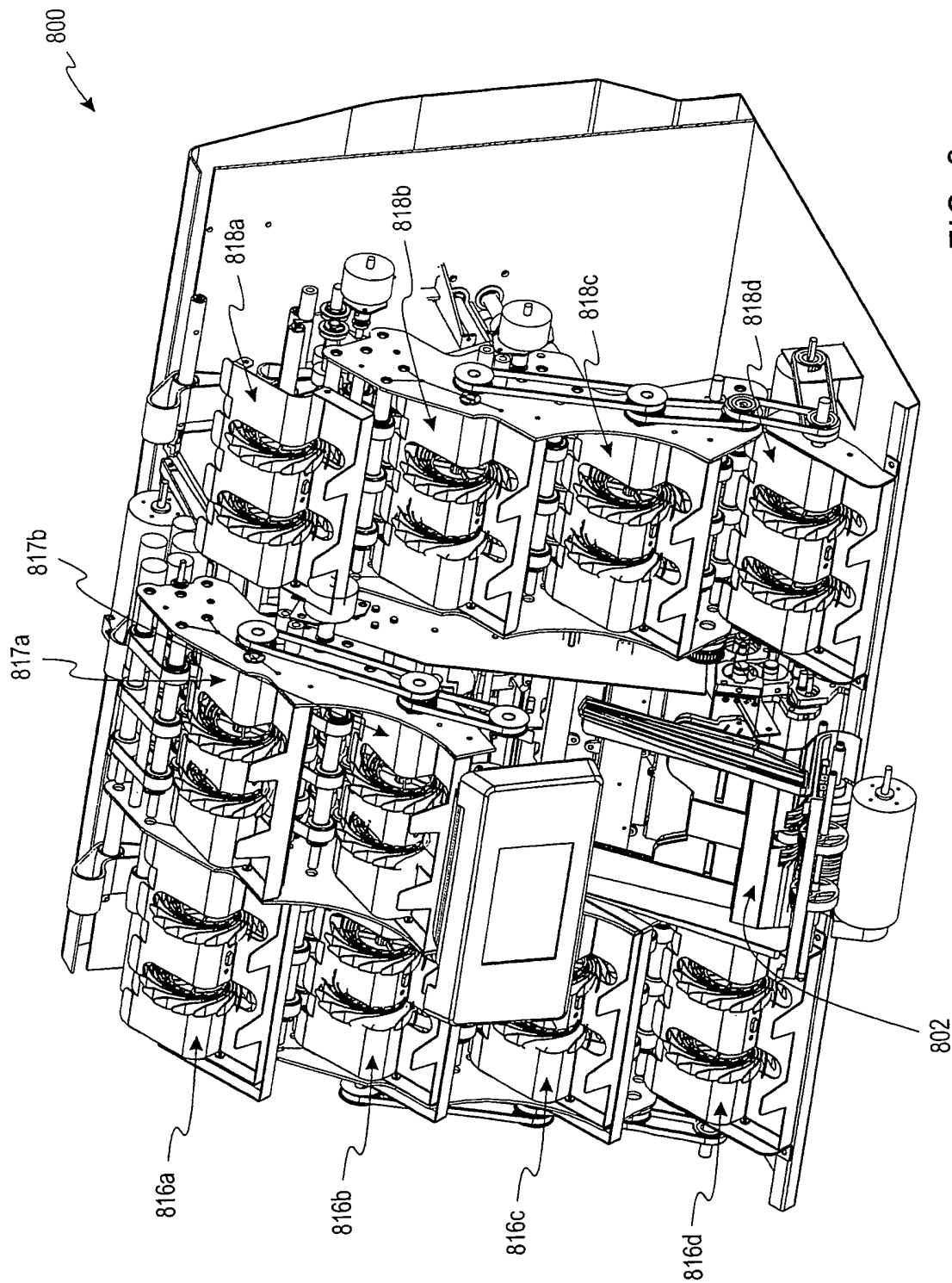


FIG. 8a

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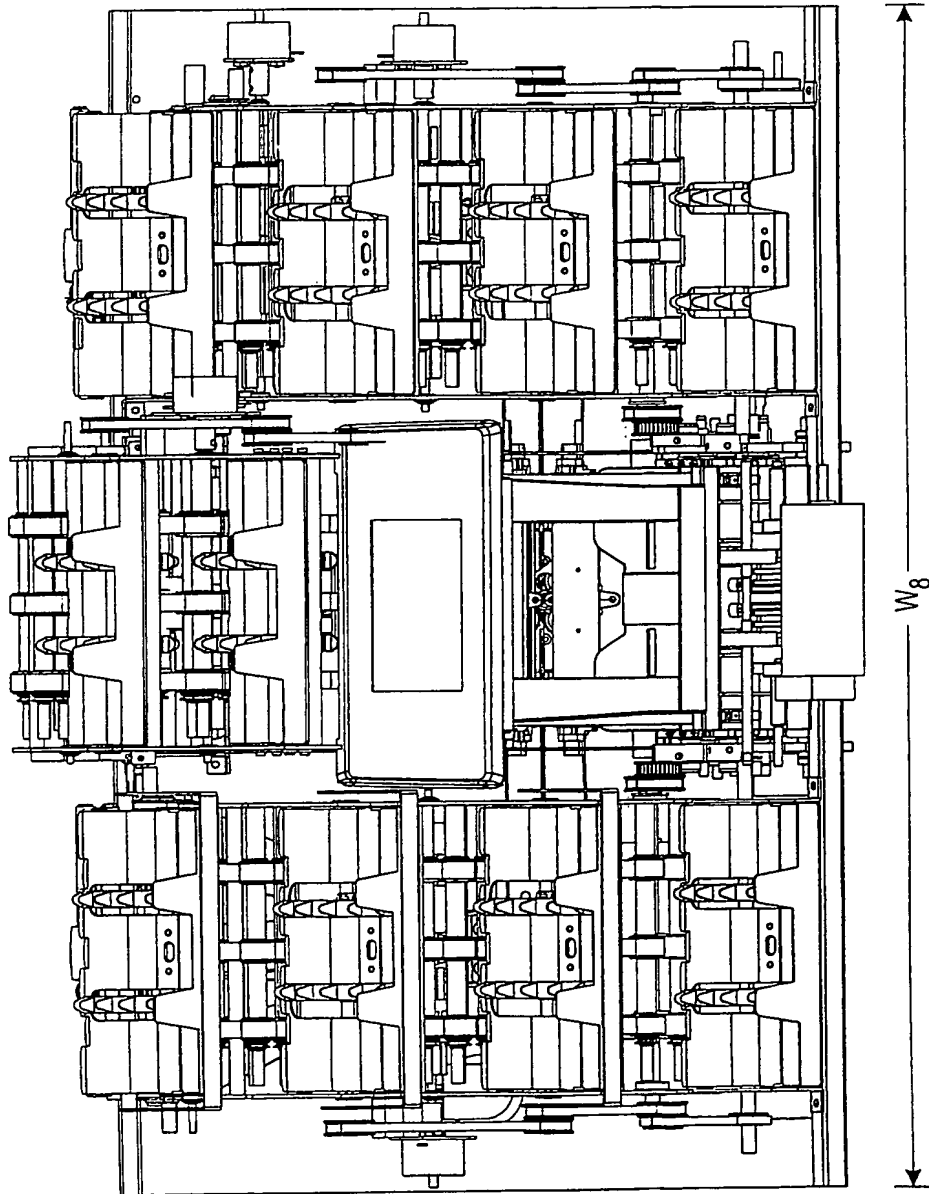


FIG. 8b

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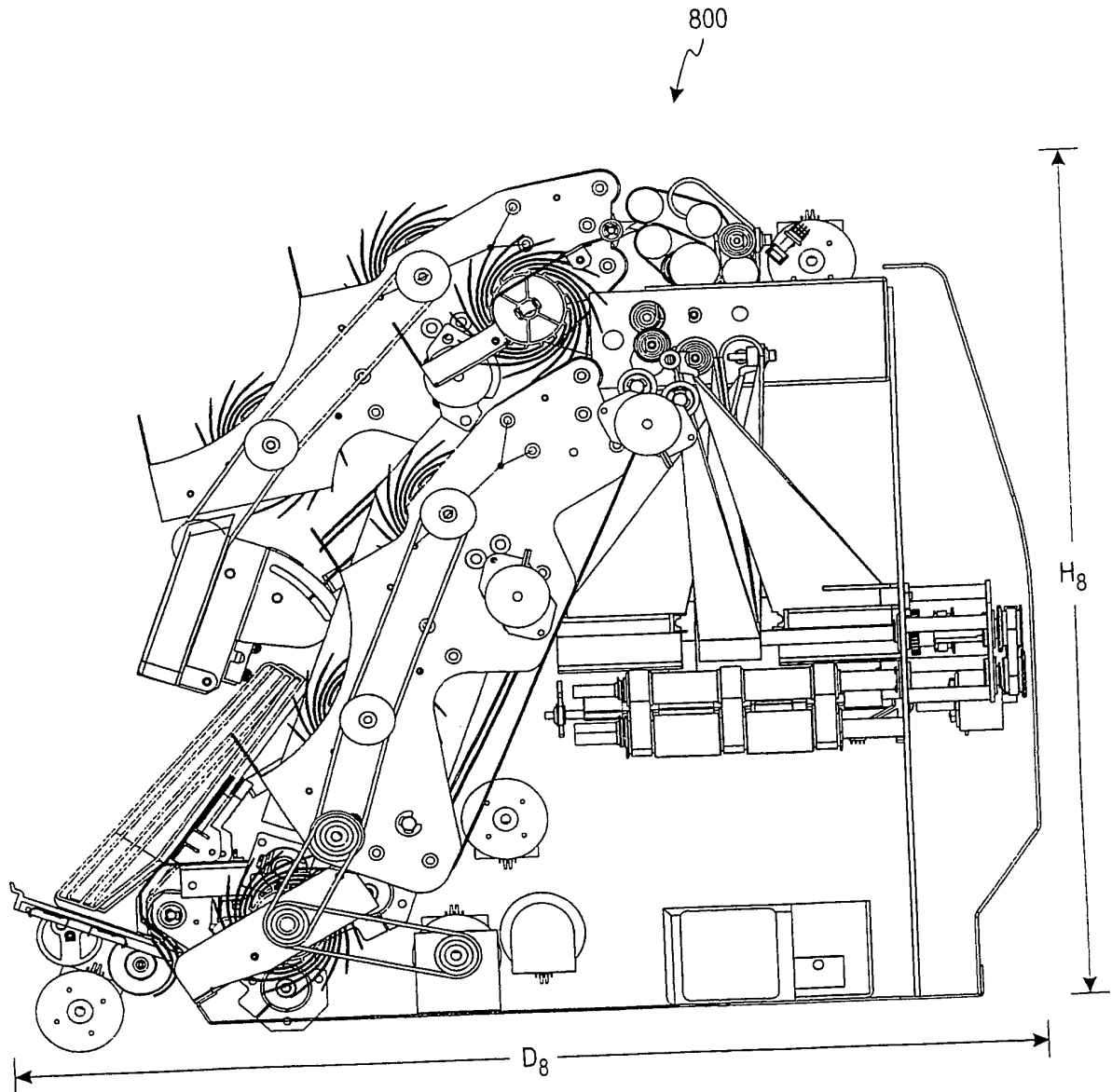


FIG. 8c

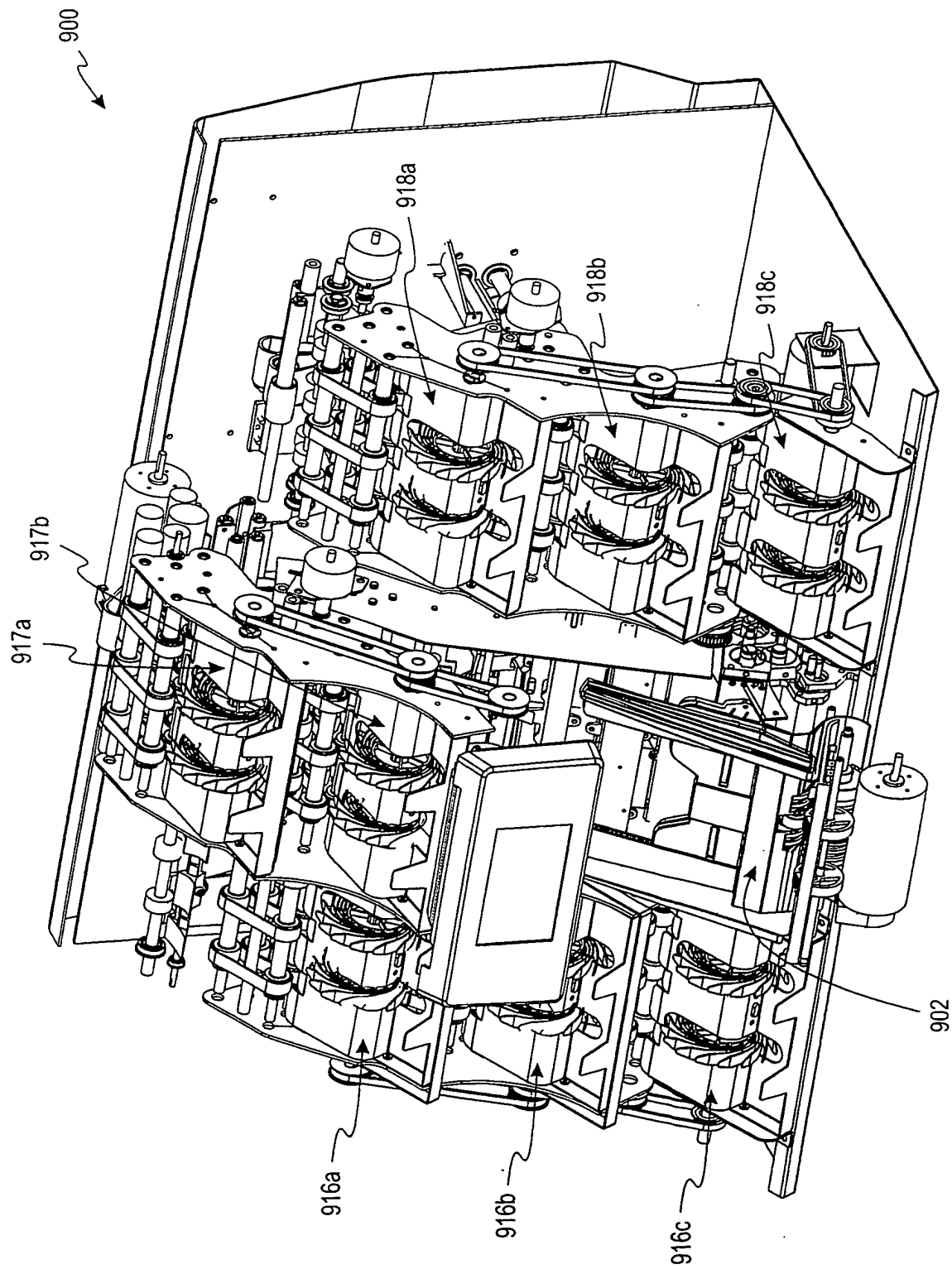


FIG. 9

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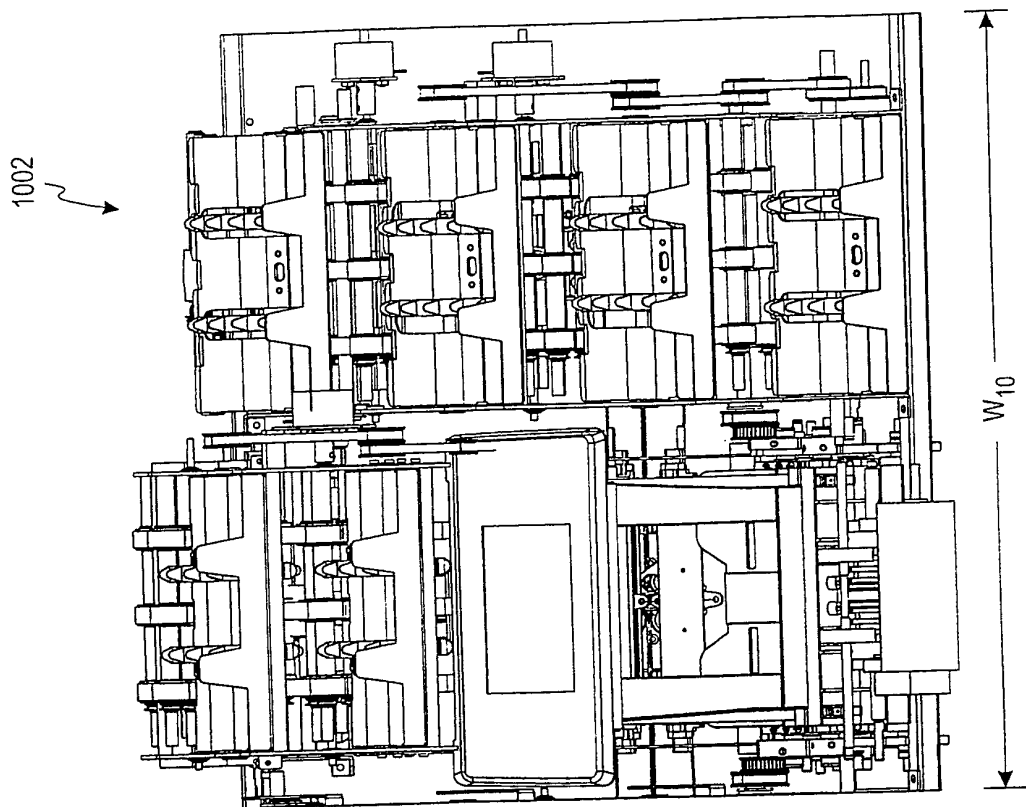


FIG. 10b

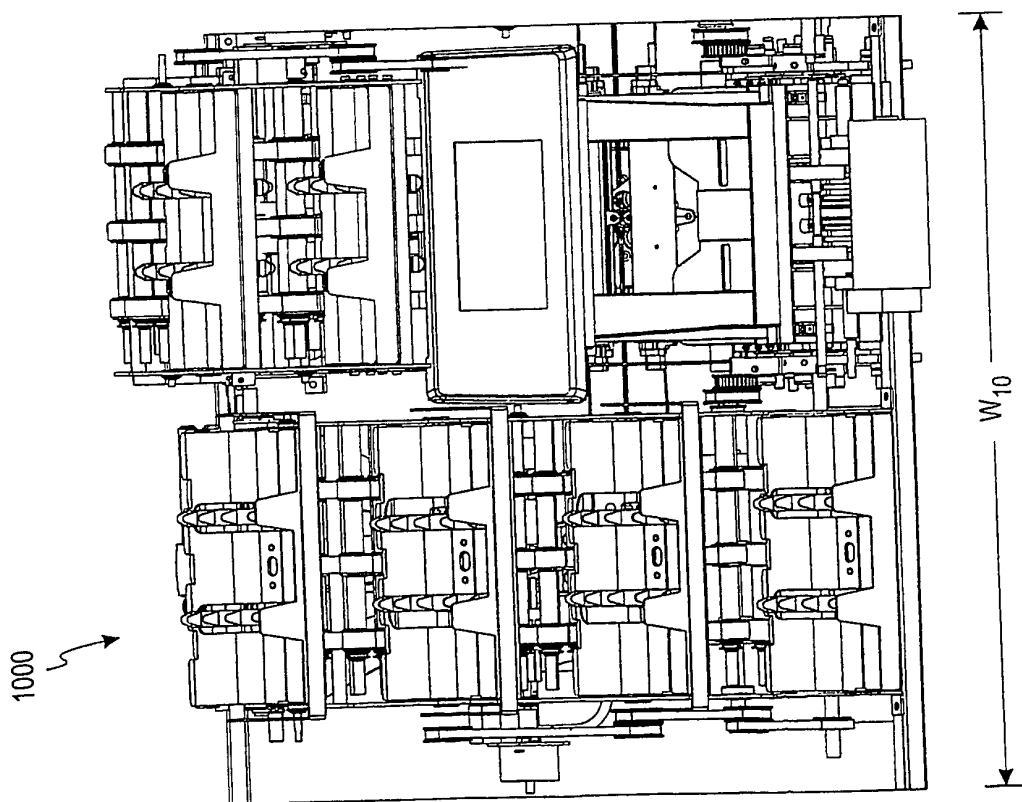
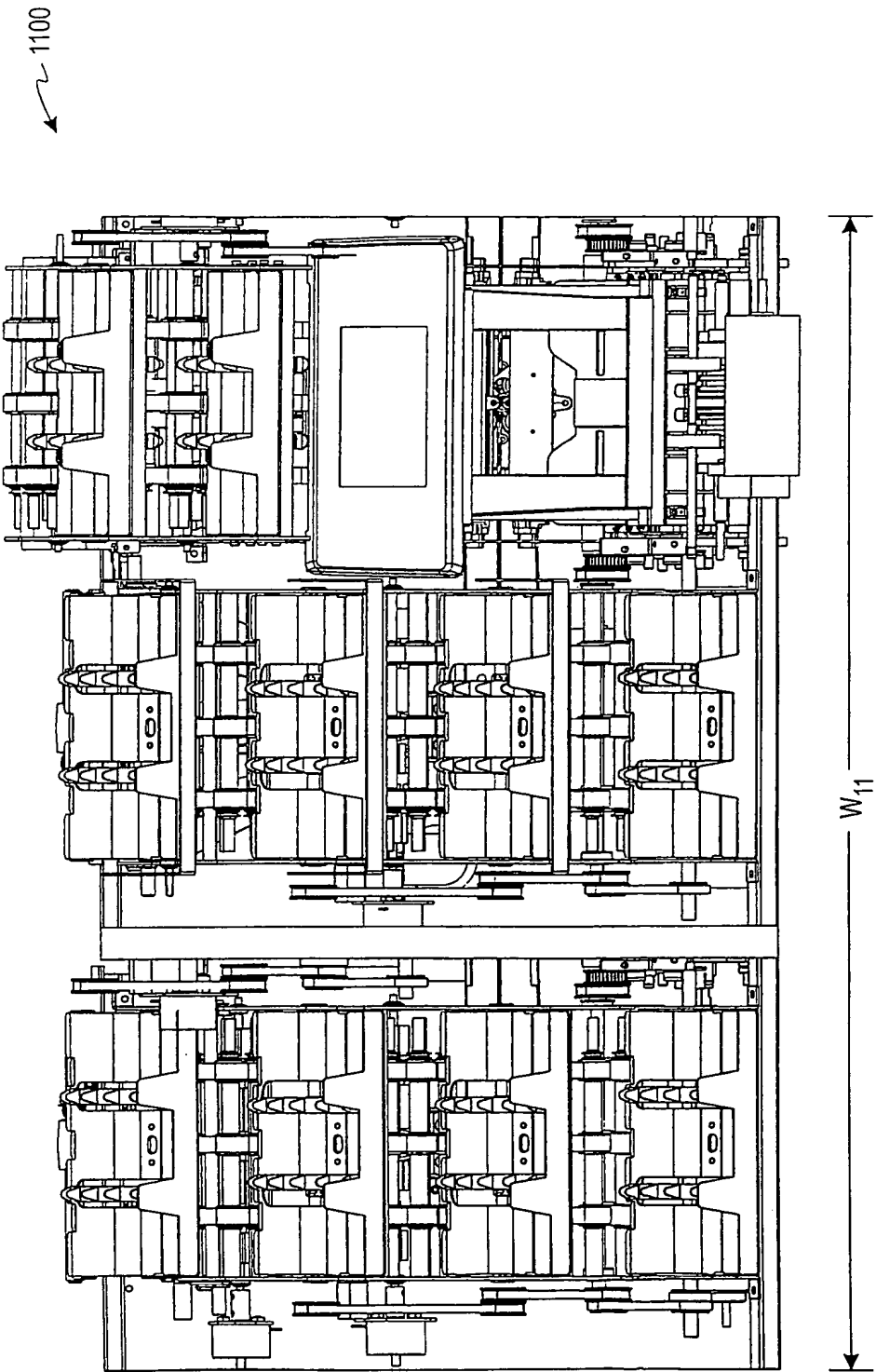


FIG. 10a



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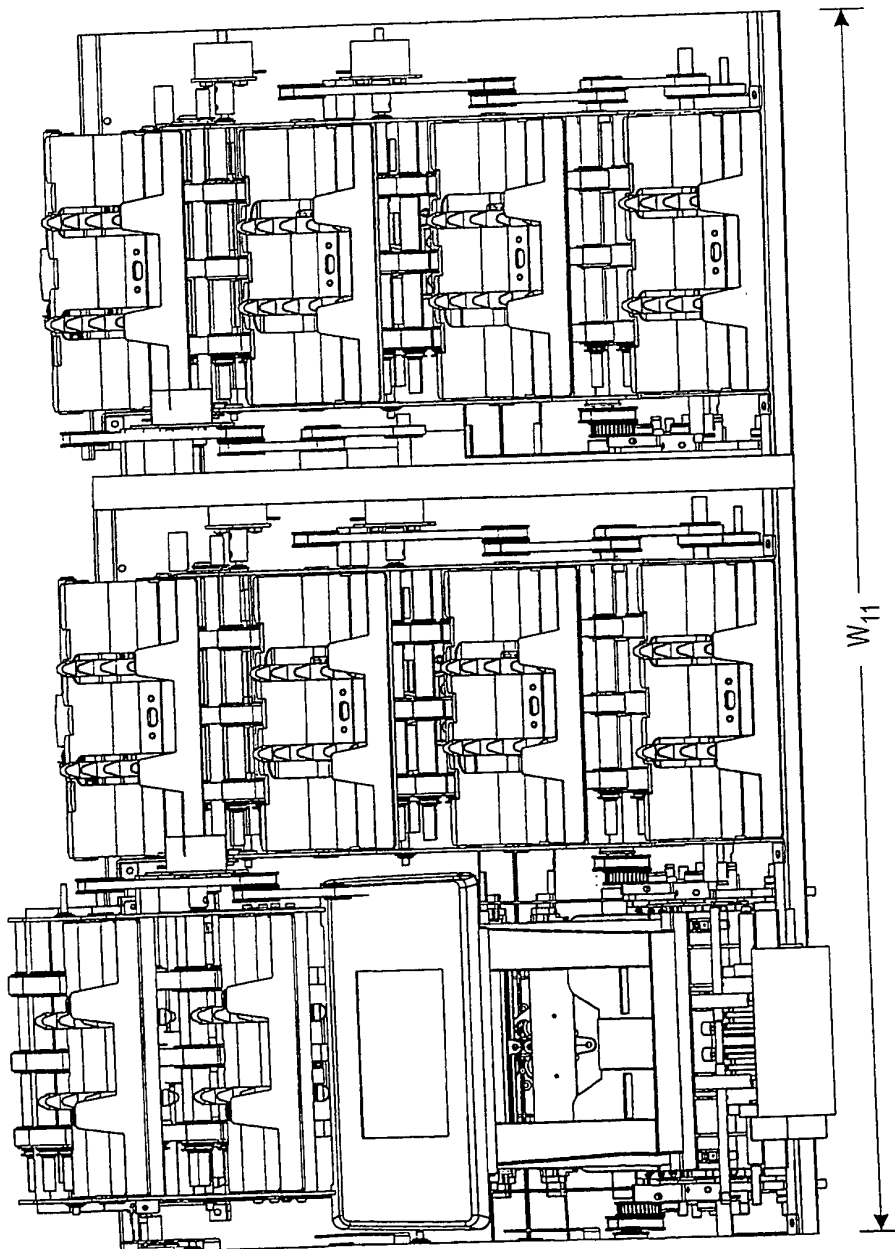
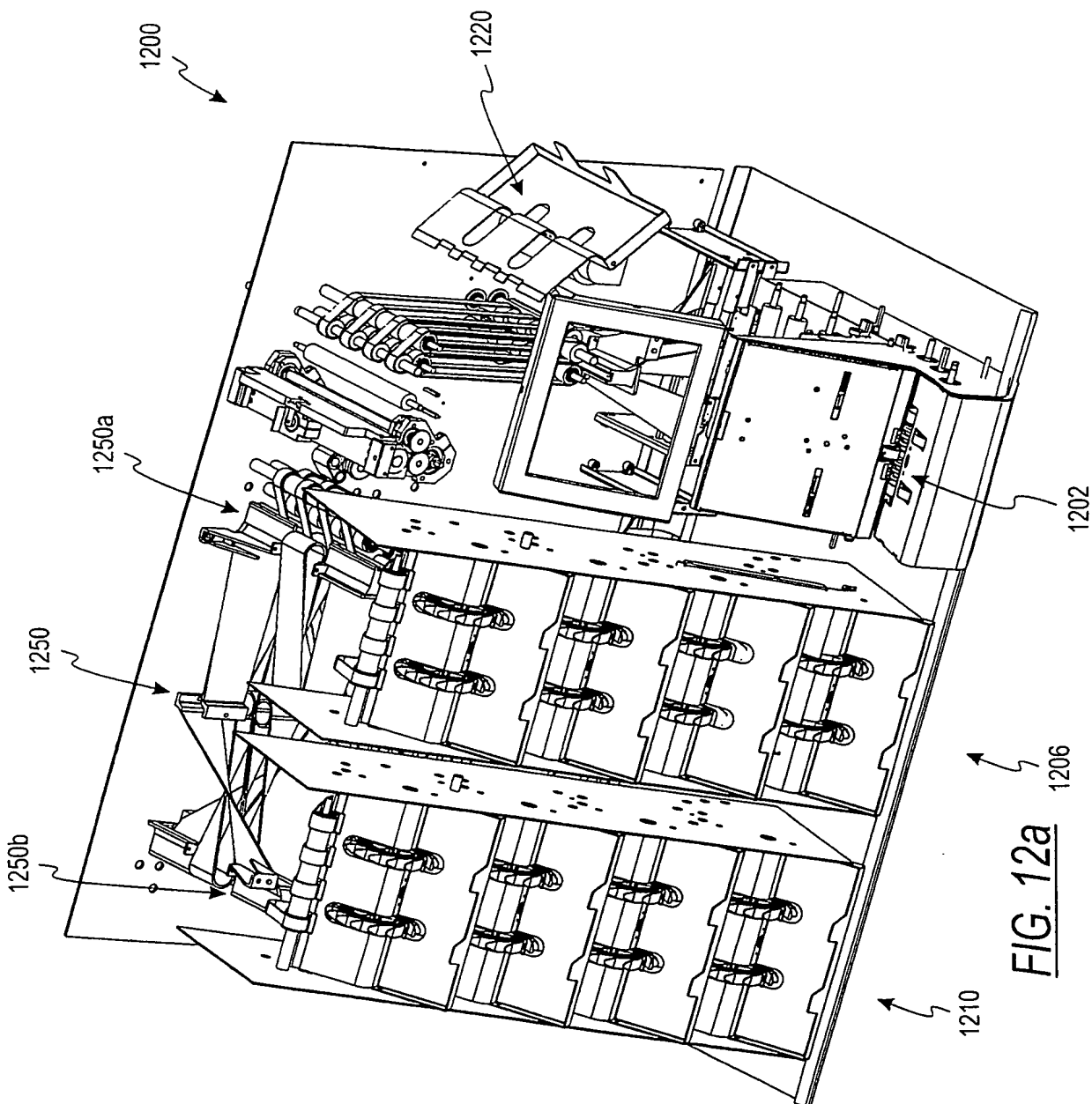
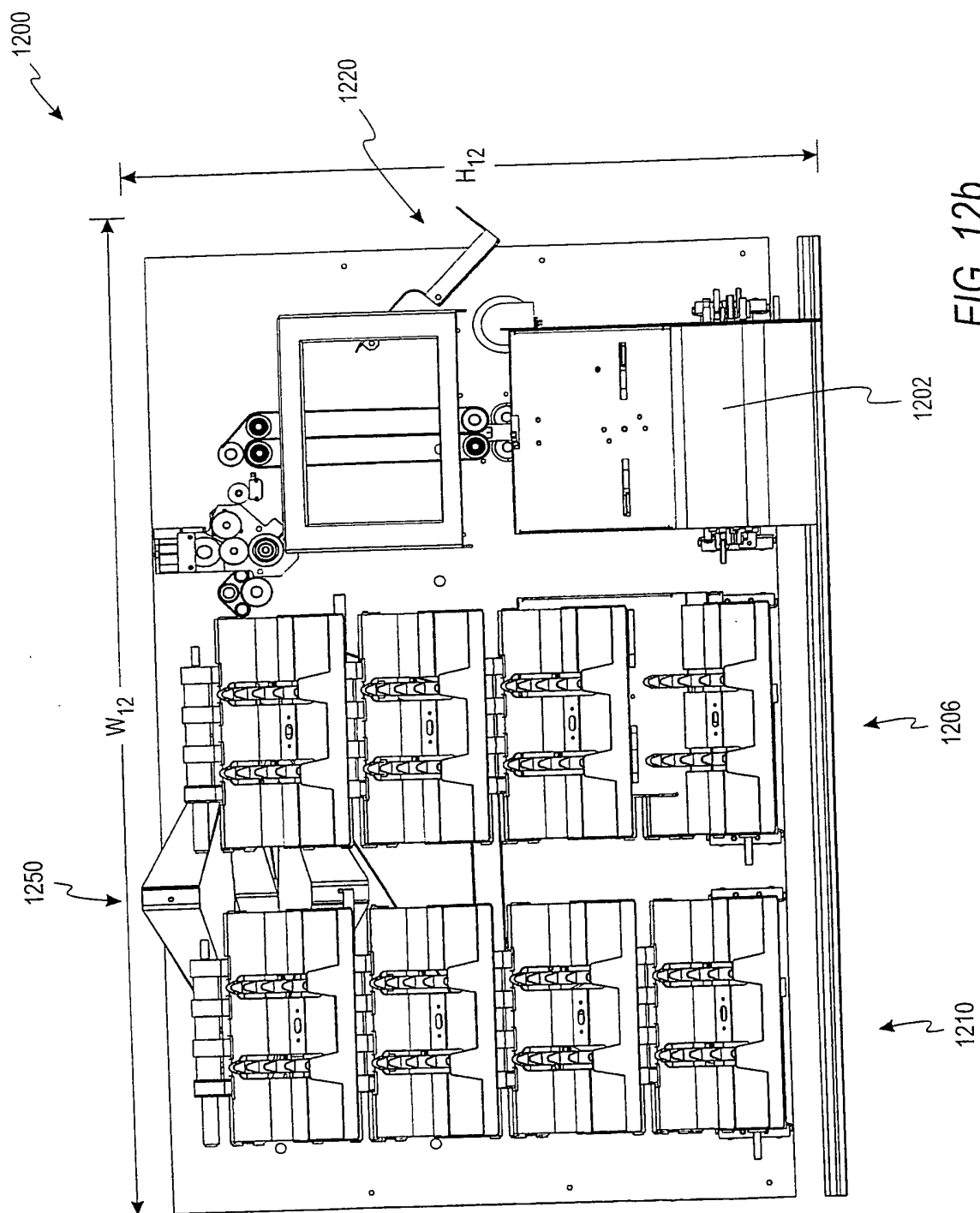


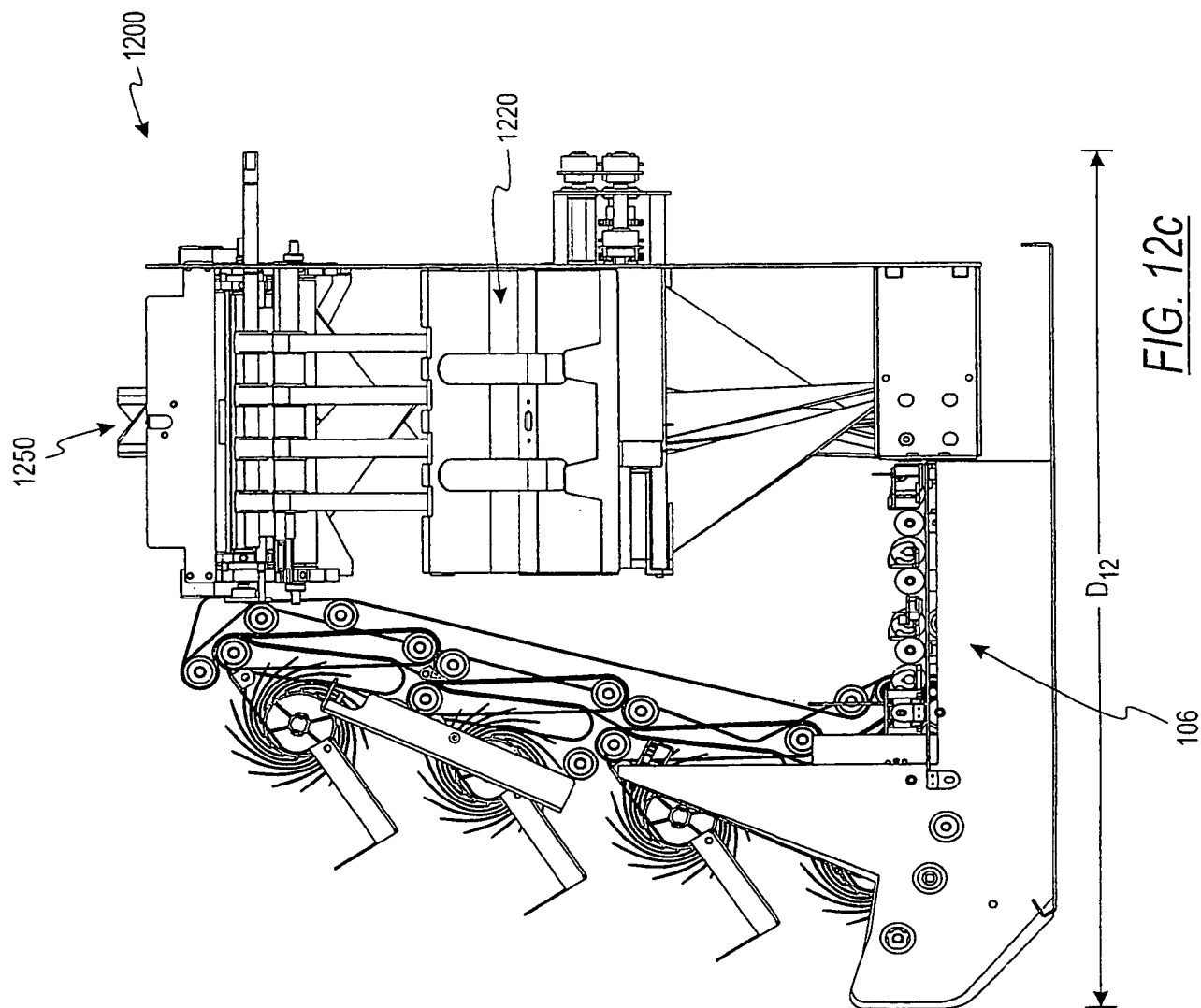
FIG. 11b

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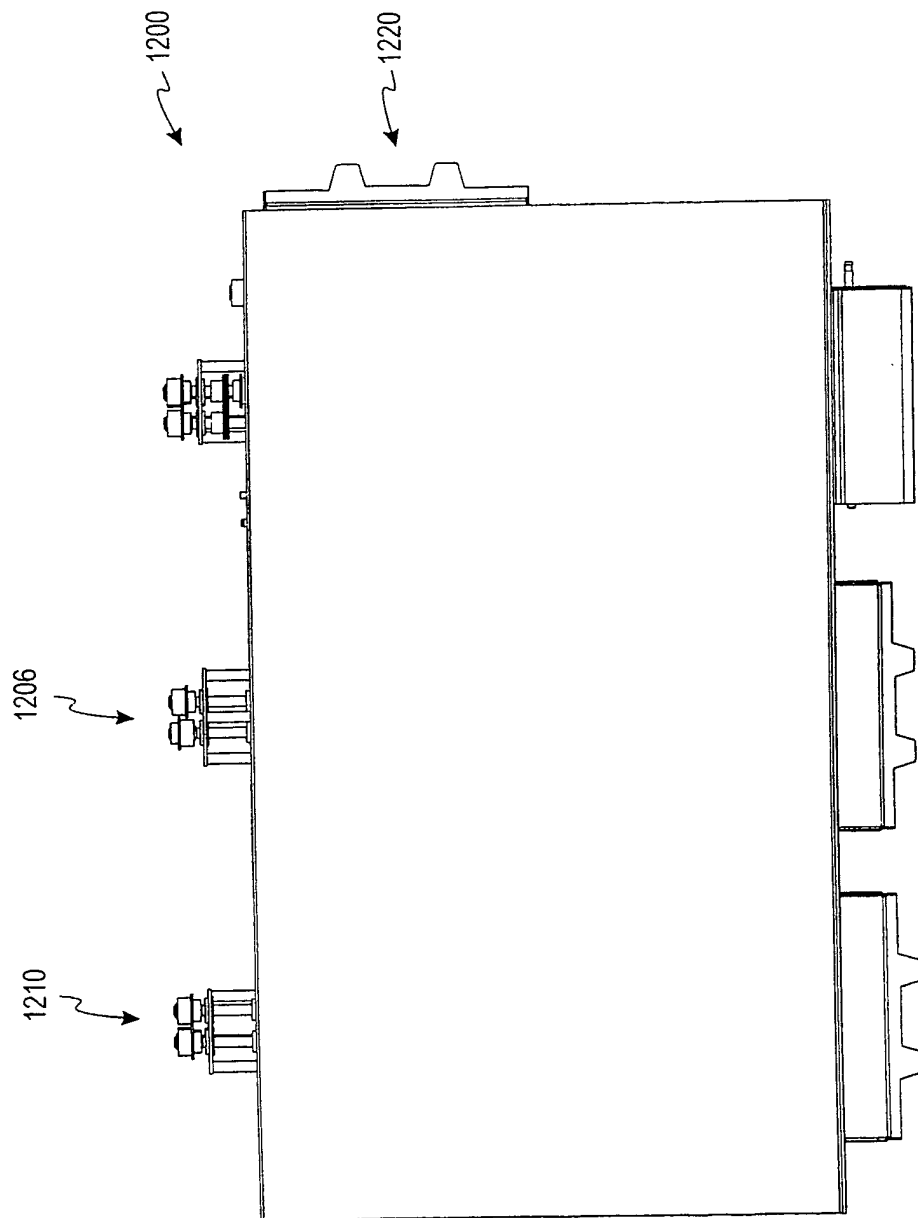


FIG. 12d

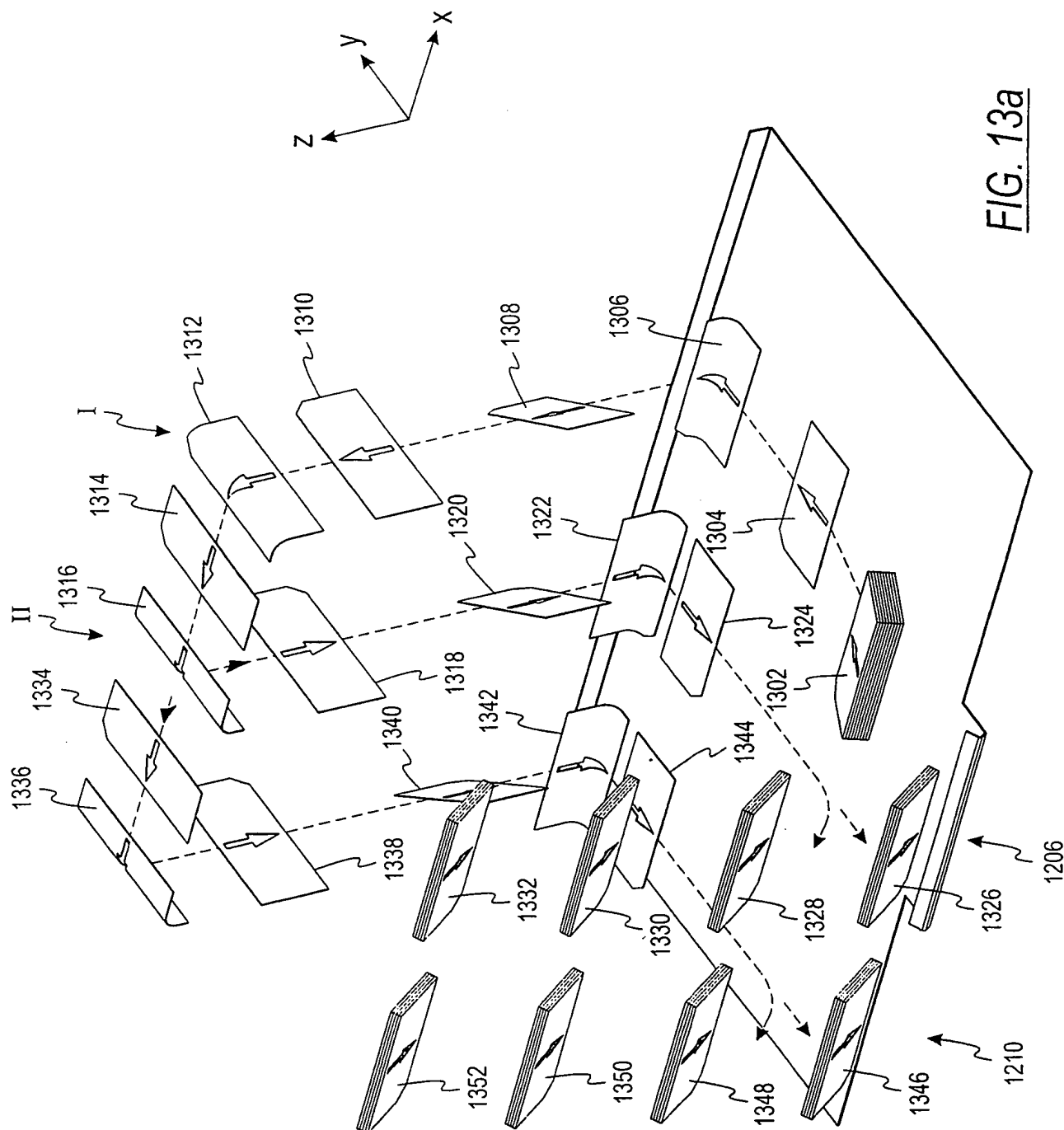


FIG. 13a

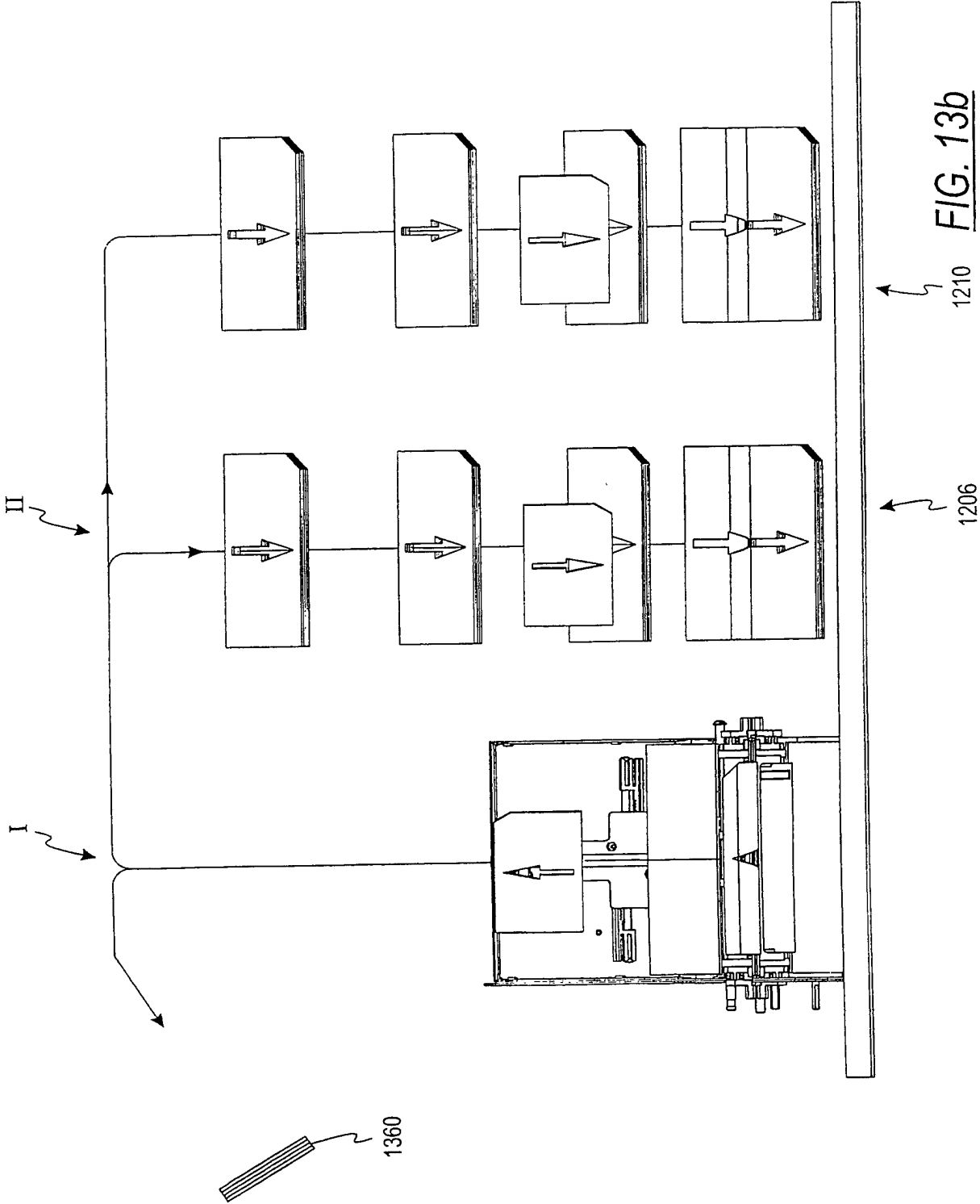


FIG. 13b

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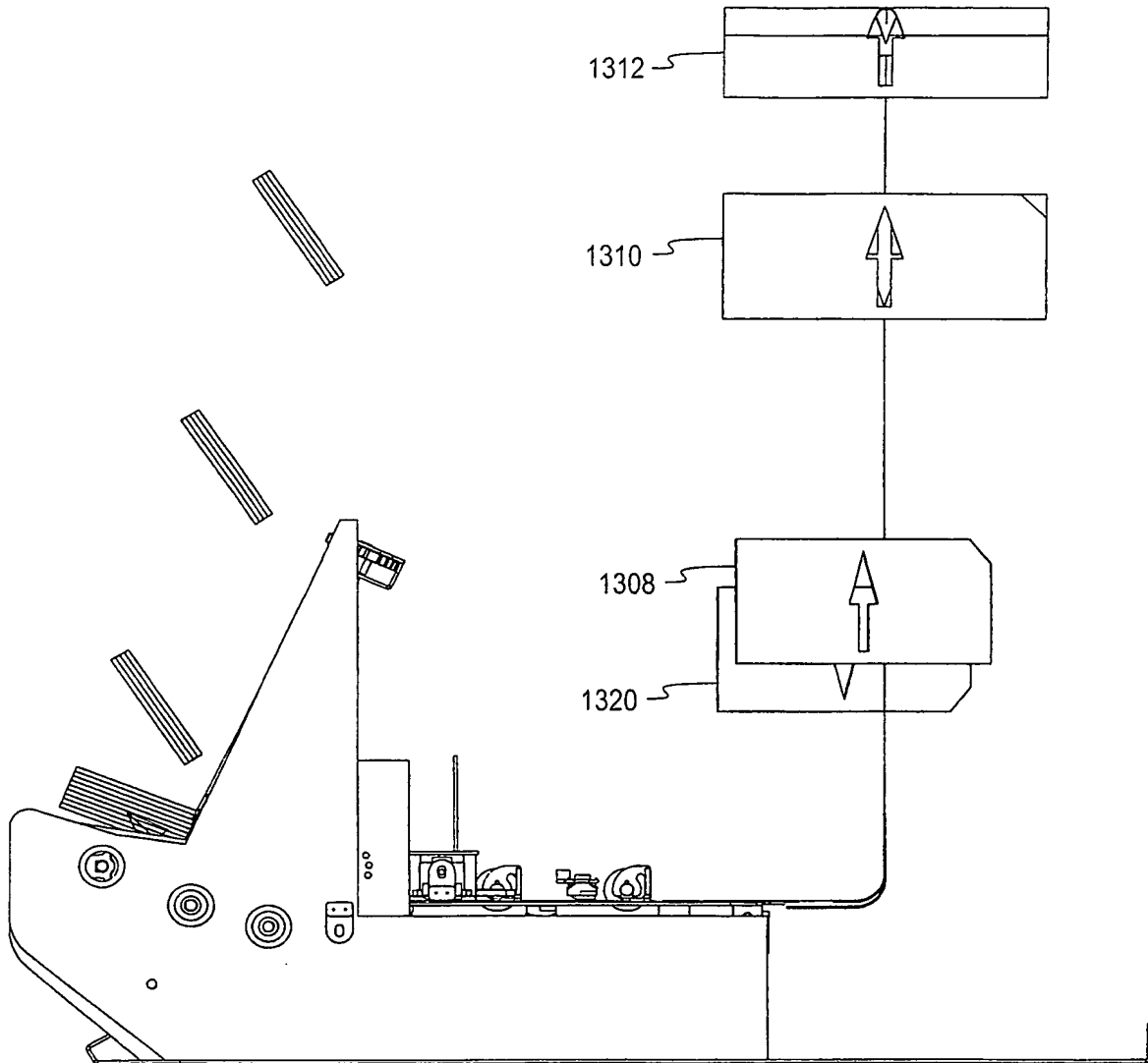


FIG. 13c

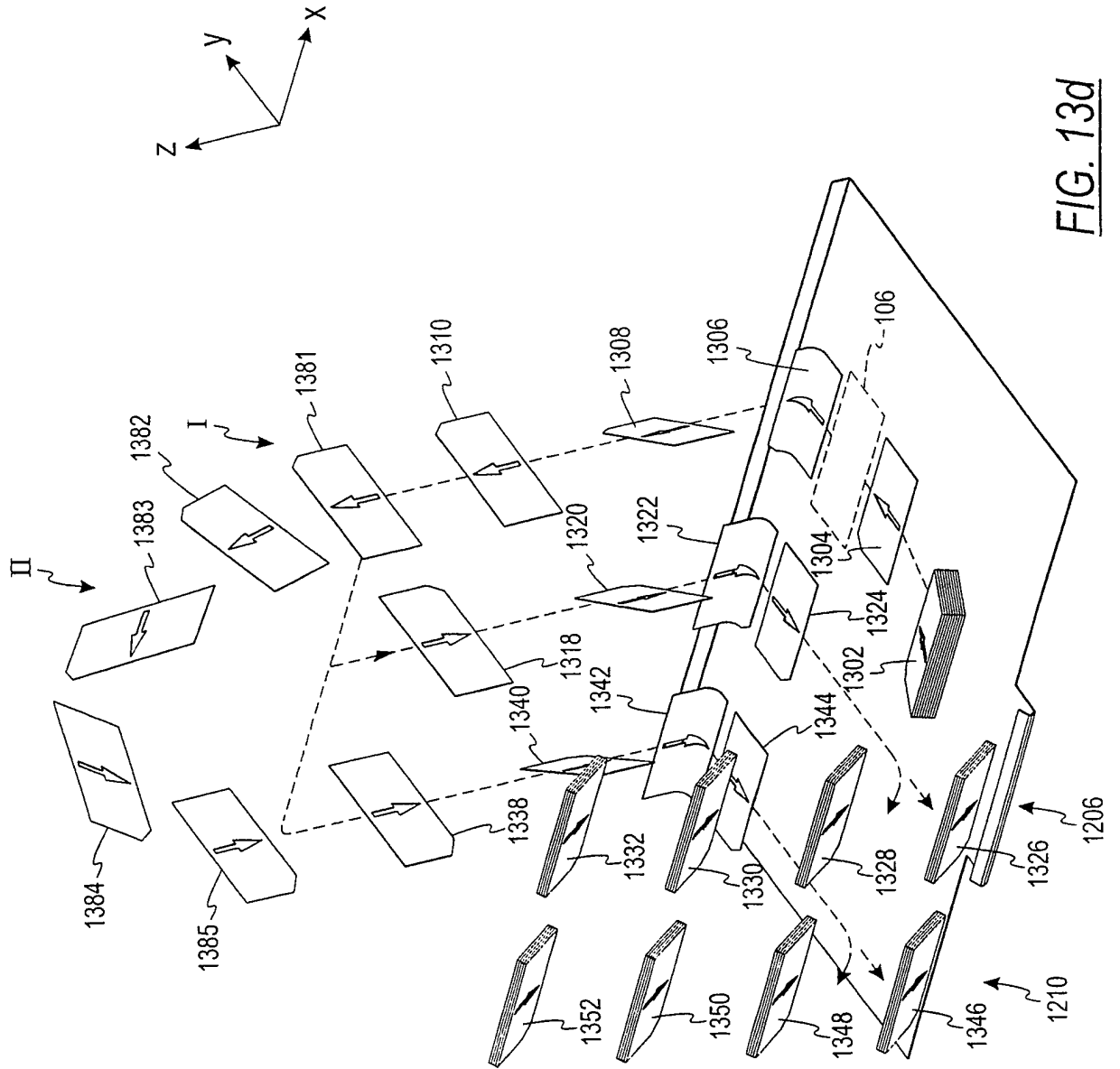


FIG. 13d

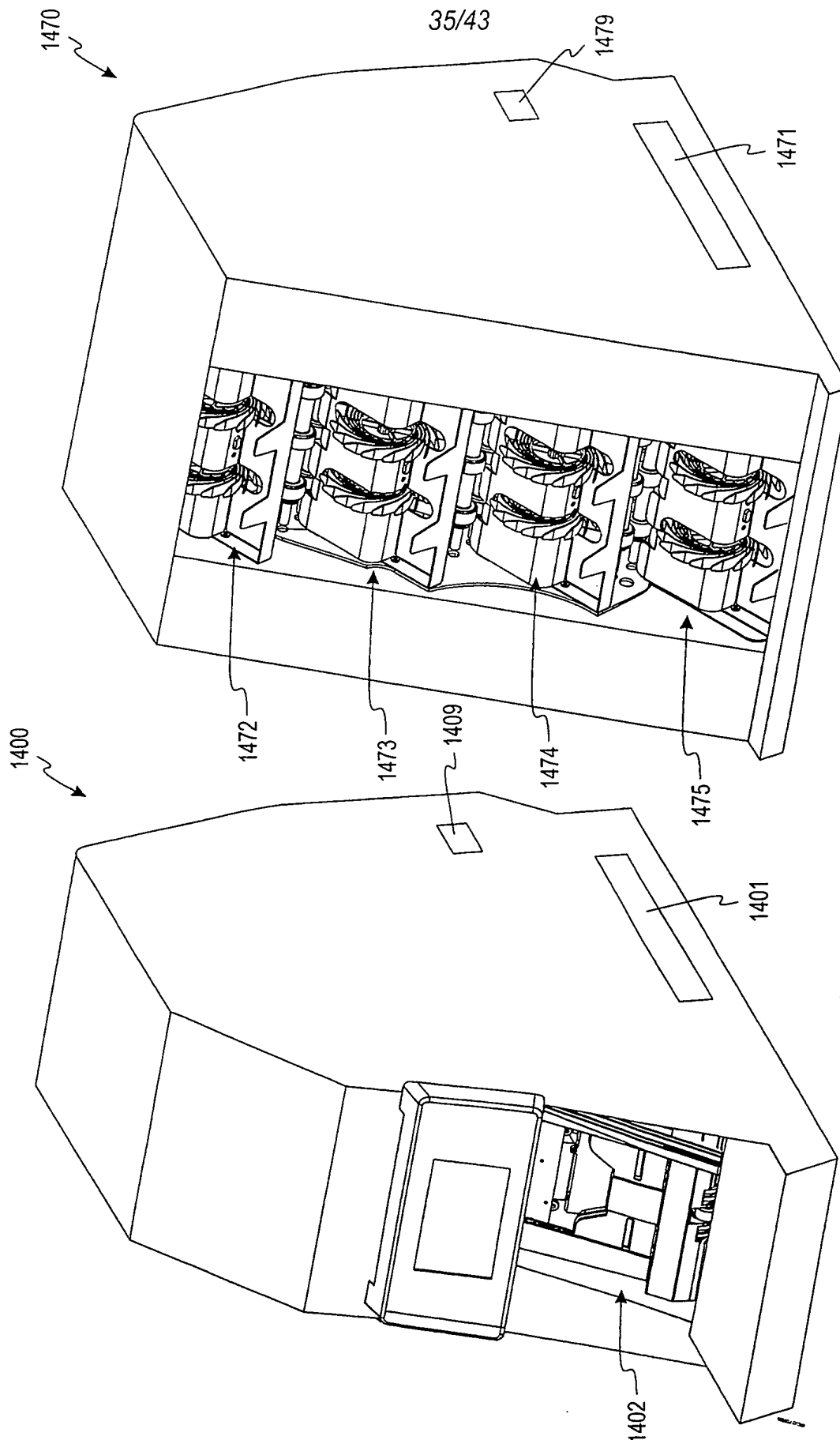


FIG. 14b

FIG. 14a

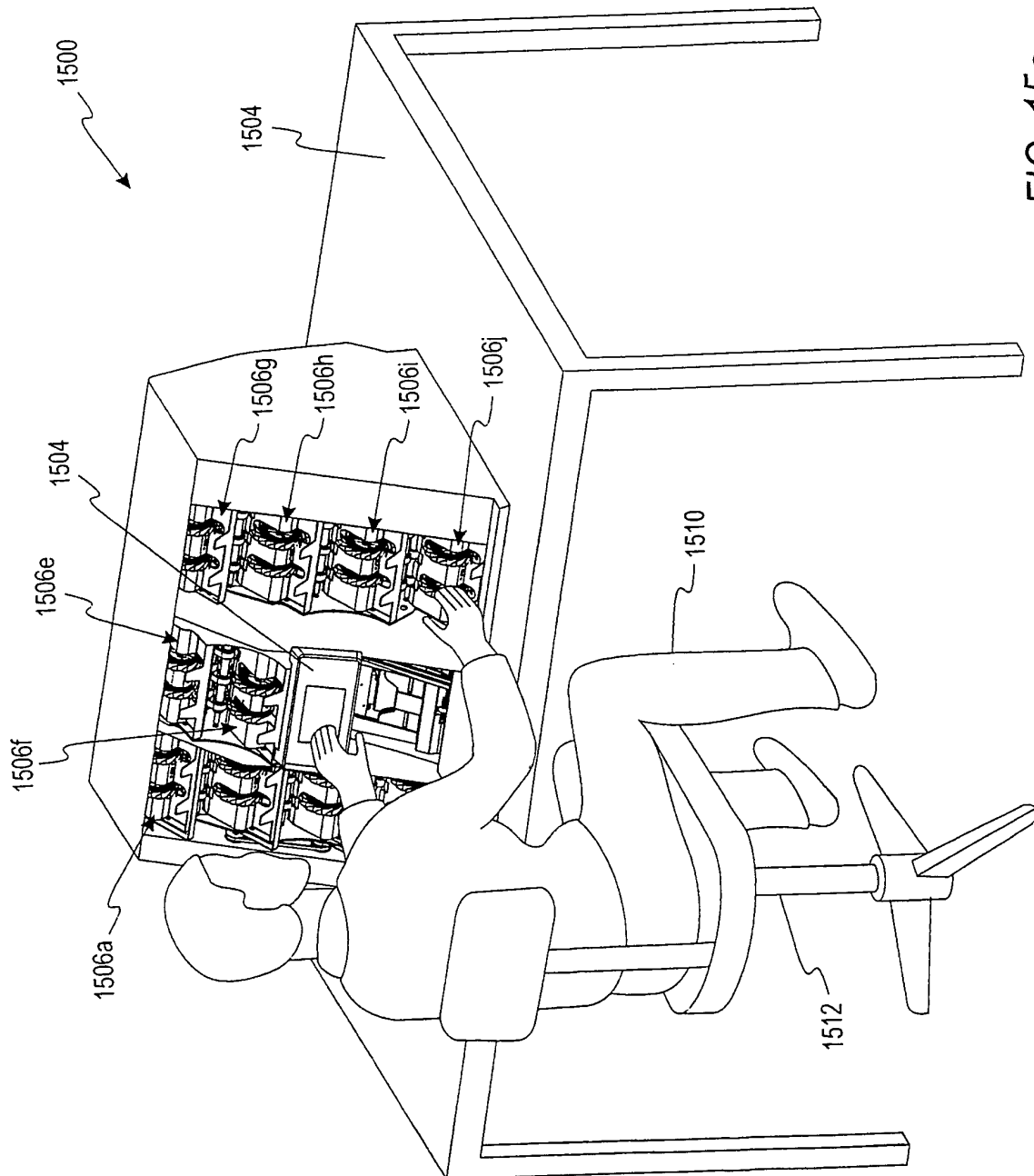


FIG. 15a

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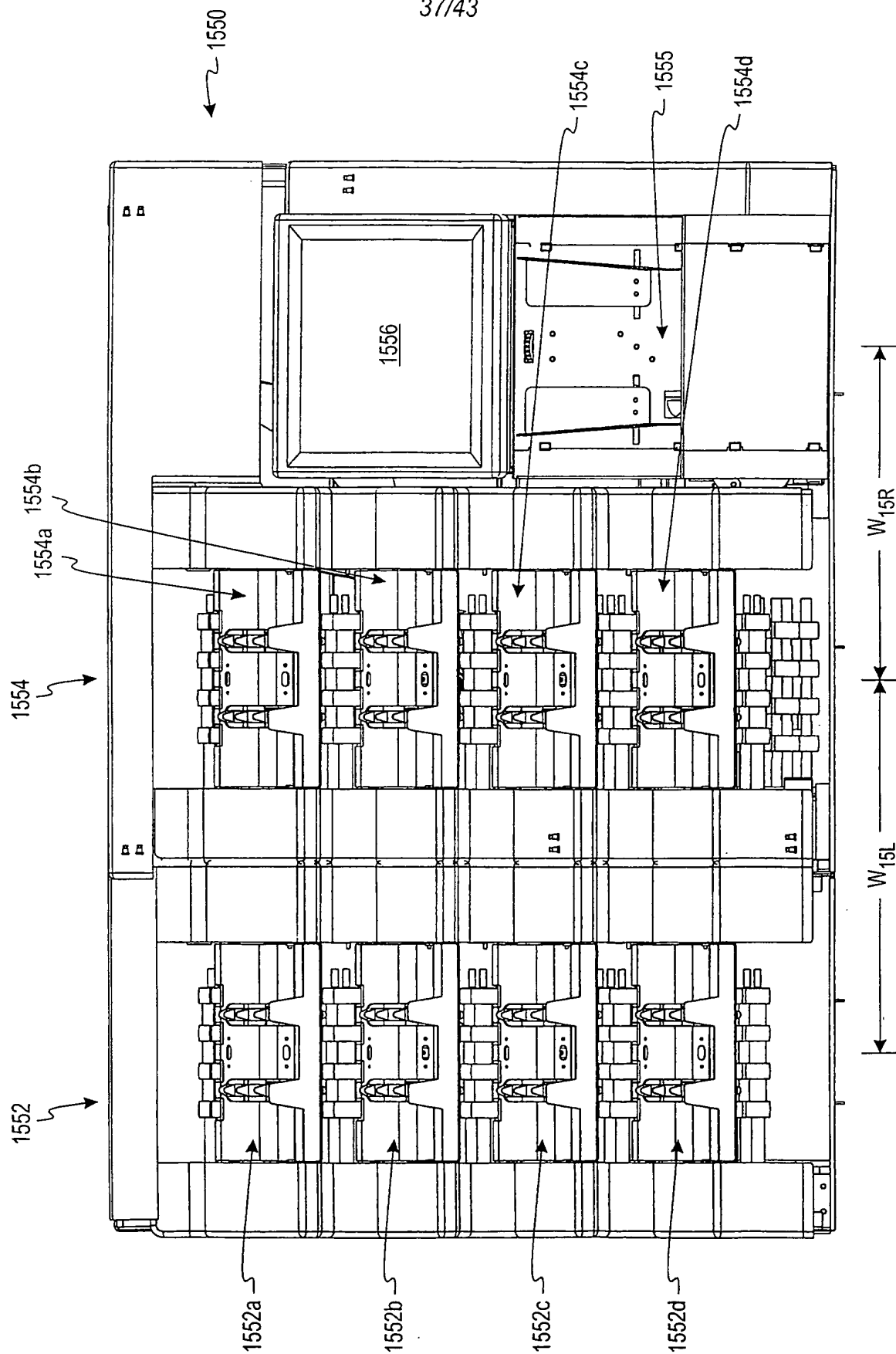
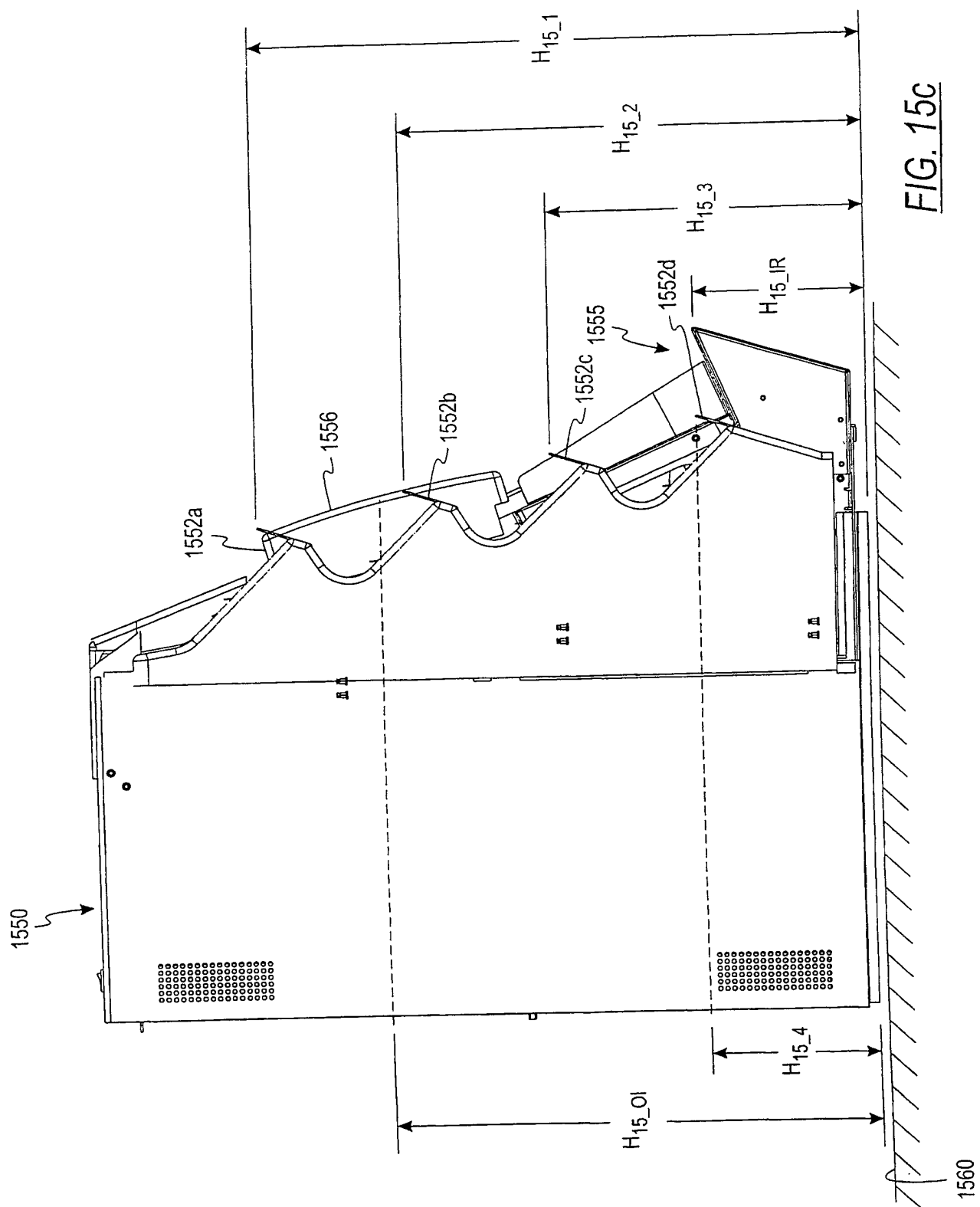


FIG. 15b



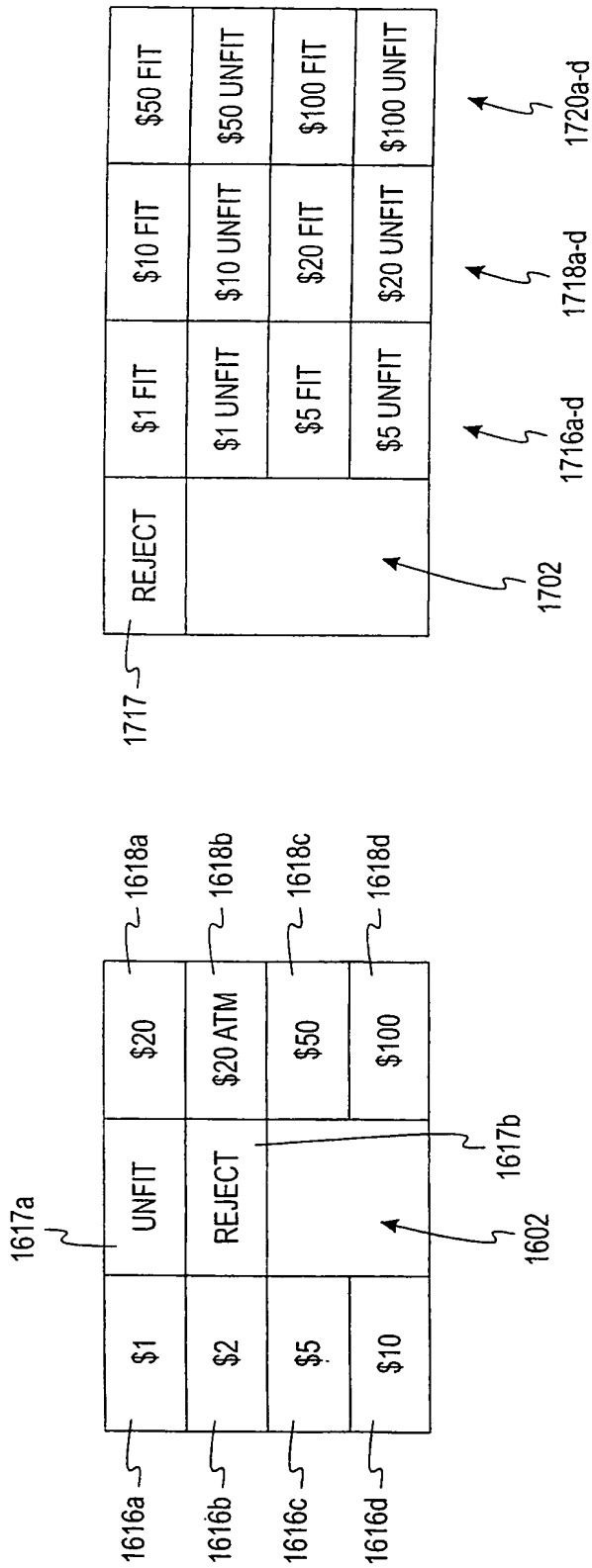


FIG. 16

FIG. 17

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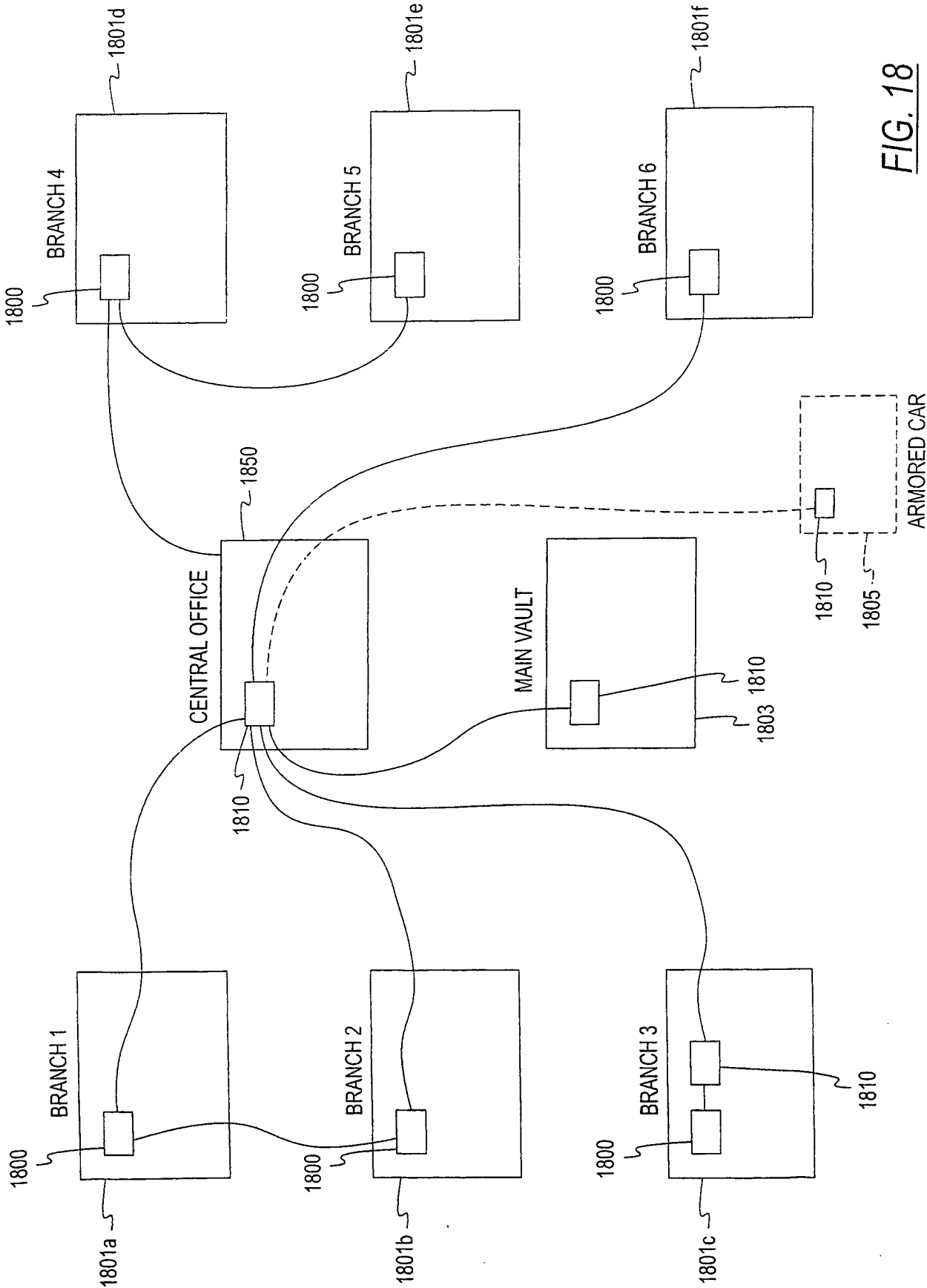
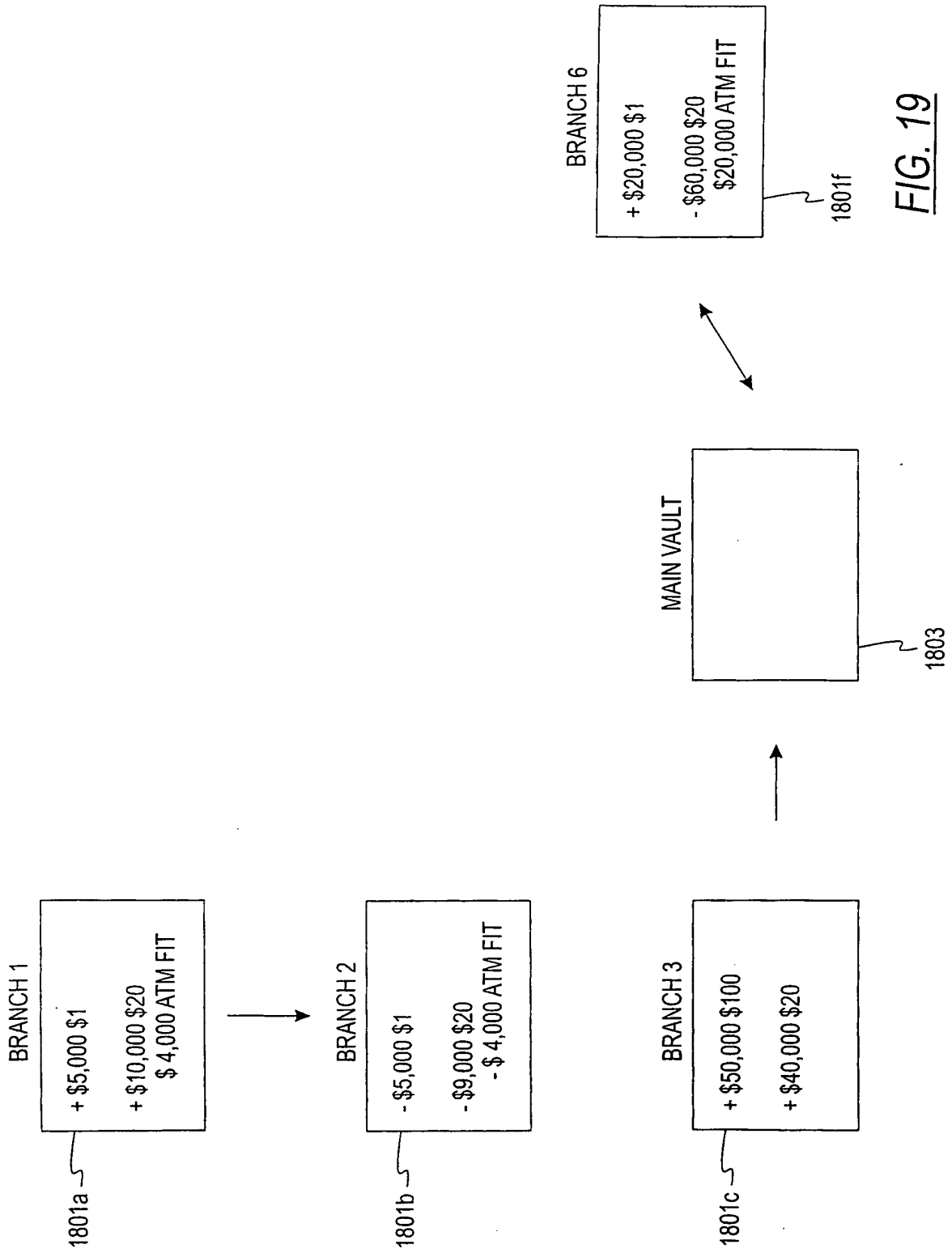
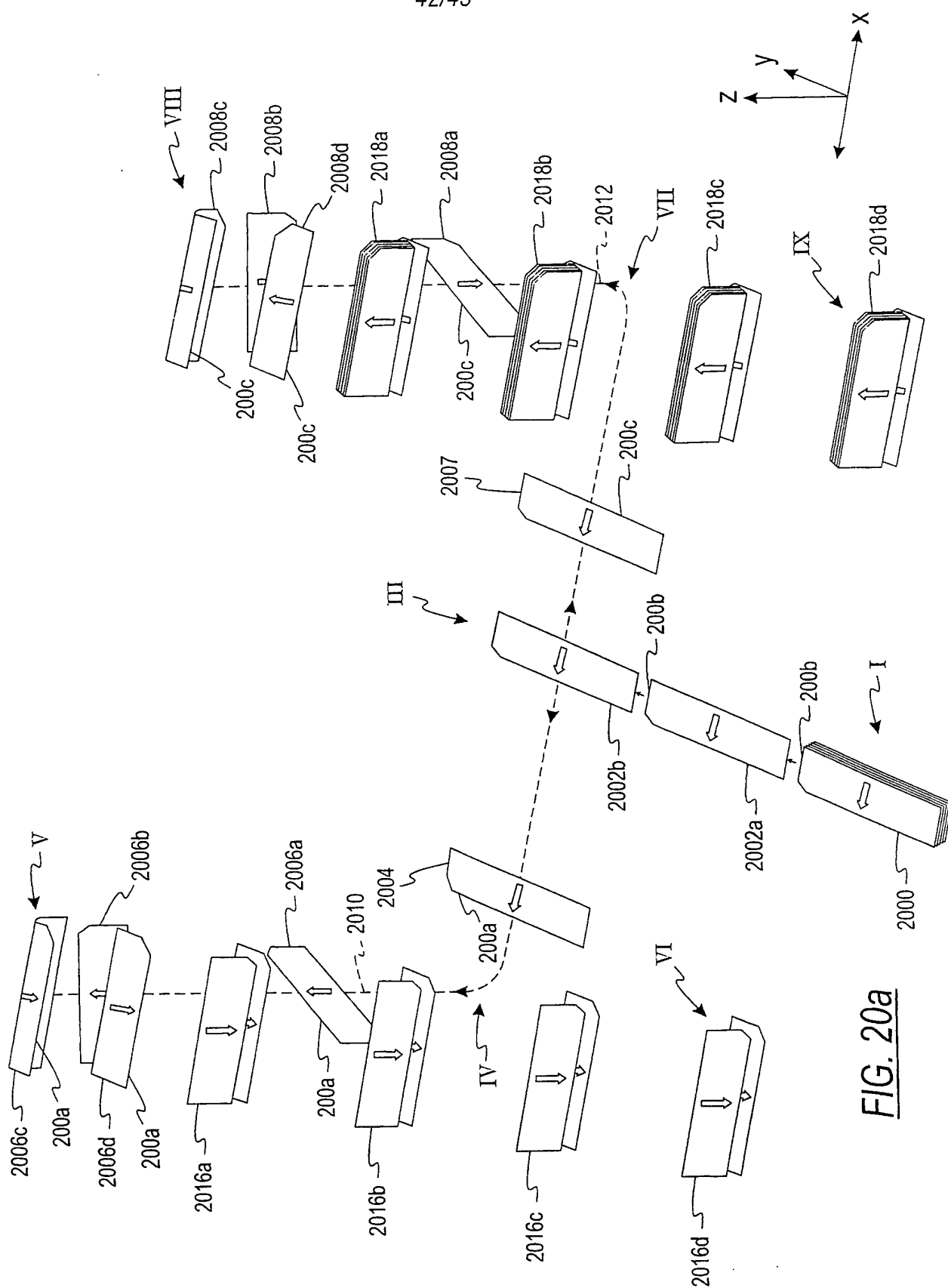
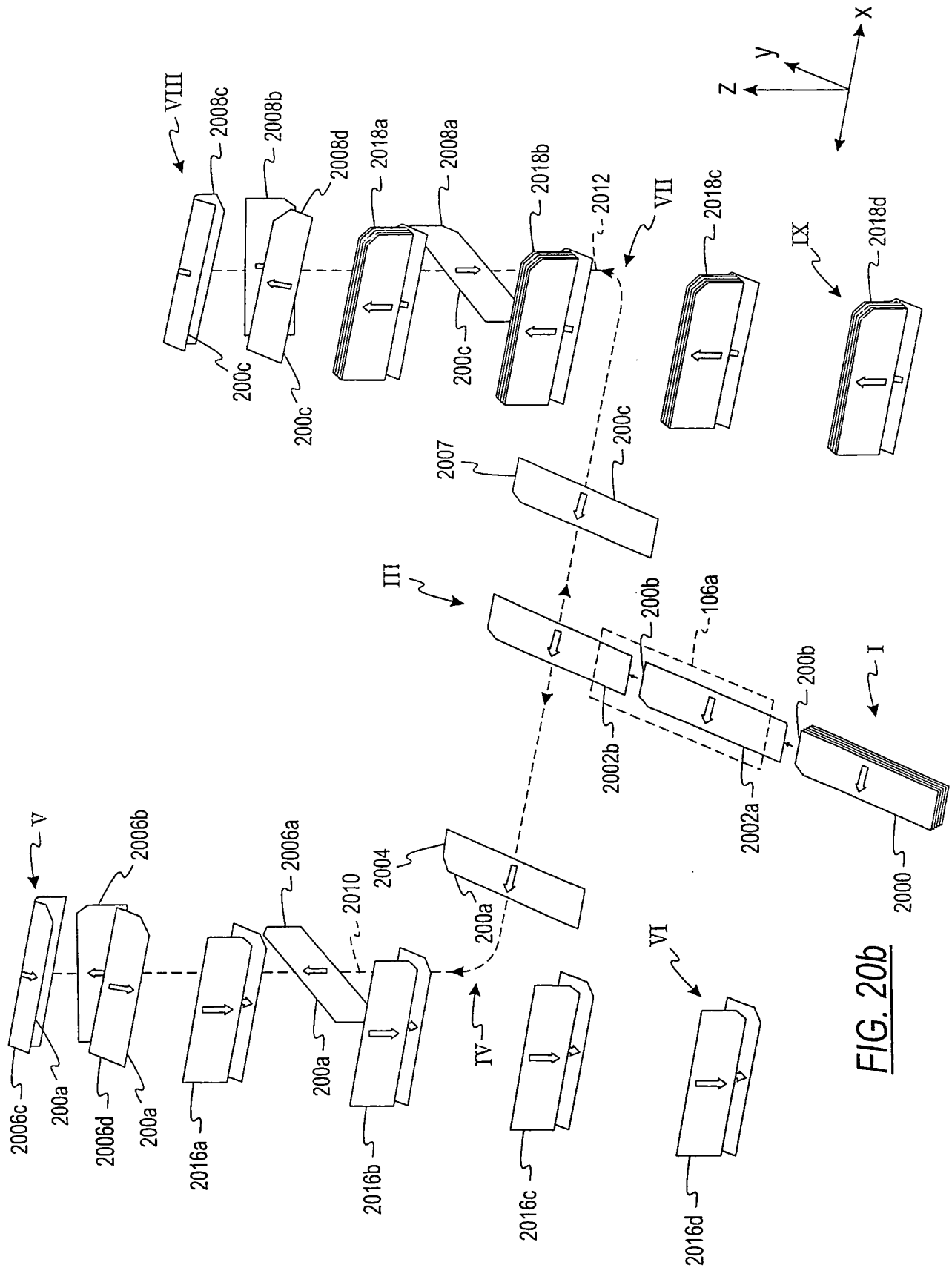


FIG. 18







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